The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The President Objects to an Investigation of his Official Conduct.

A PATHETIC PROTEST.

Able Speeches of Messrs. Sherman and Bocock.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GOV. HOUSTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29.

The Secretary of War to-day sent a communication to the Military Committee of the House, recommending the raising of a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers. He would have done so earlier, but was hesitating between that and a new regiment of cavalry. He now thinks the latter would cause too great delay, and recommends the former, which can be raised and put in the field in thirty days.

The following highly interesting letter was received to-day, by Secretary FLOYD, and will be laid before the Military Committee to-morrow:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, March 12, 1860.

To Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Realizing that it is my duty to address your Department, that it may be laid before his Excellency the President, I thus devote myself to action for two purposes. First, to vindicate myself from misapprehension, and next, to obtain, if possible, protection for our frontier inhabitants, whose suffering and losses I feel assured are not felt or known by the Government. In a New-Orleans paper my eye met a telegraphic dispatch of the 3d inst. from Washington, stating that the President disapproves of the action taken by Gov. HOUSTON in calling out volunteers to defend the frontier. I can but feel assured that this remark, in view of the facts which have transpired since my induction into office, cannot be justified, and calls for refutation, for the reason that I have ordered no troops on the Rio Grande, or destined for that frontier. So far from that being the case, four companies which were in service on the Rio Grande when I came into office were mustered out of service, and two companies were formed under the advice of the Commissioners conferring with Maj. HEINTZELMAN, of the United States army. They are subject to his order. I was very reluctant to trouble the Department, and resolved that I would not do so upon any frivolous pretext. Hence it was that I sent Commissioners, that I might possess myself of the origin of the difficulties, and if I should find them of such grave character as to require my action, I would lay them before the Government that the President might dtrect corresponding action to be taken in relation thereto. You will thus perceive the becoming caution, and, at the same time, the scrupulous deference to the Federal Government. Had I consulted the wishes and impulses of our citizens, I would have called in the field the whole available force of Texas, and crossed the Rio Grande, and never have recrossed it until we would have had security for the future. The troops sent to the Rio Grande did not, so far as I am apprised, contemplate crossing to Mexican soil until the *Ranchero* was fired into from the Mexican side of the river, and a man wounded, and certainly there was no authority given them to do so. Though it does seem to me that I would have been justifiable in pursuing an outlaw and rebel wherever he might be found or wherever he received aid, succor and protection. Under the circumstances of the attack upon a vessel of the United States in the waters of Texas, I can but discover more in the conduct to commend than to censure. It may be that the Executive of the United States, regarding the rumors and the paragraphs in the newspapers, may suppose that I enteriain some covert design of invading placing myself beyond the jurisdiction of the United States; nor was I without an assurance that a large portion of the Mexican population would receive me, and coöperate with me in the restoration of order in that country. Thus I have remained tranquil and silent, in the hope that the Government of the United States would consummate a policy which must and will be achieved by some one, or the miserable inhabitants of that lovely region are to be destroyed by a conflict of robbers. I trust I am one of the last men on earth who would avail myself of an official Mexico, and for that reason a call for volunteers to protect Texas against Indian depredations has caused a misapprehension of my actions. 'Tis true that since 1857 I have been written to from various parts of the United States, urging me to invade Mexico with a view to the establishment of a Prolectorate, and assuring me that men, money and arms would be placed at my disposal if I would engage in the enterprise. To these overtures I made no favorable response, though as an individual I might have cooperated with them, by situation to accomplish any achievement of personal or political aggrandizement. You, Sir, may assure the President that I will continue or countenance no action with a view to complicate or embarrass the affairs of his Administration, nor will I intentionally plant a thorn in his pathway of life. I never have, nor will I ever, perform an official act that is not intended for my country's advancement and prosperity, aside from all selfishness. Now, as to my calling out volunteers. You will be able to judge of the propriety of my calls when you have the facts which I present to the Department before you. For the information of the Department, I have to state that within the last few months our Indian frontier, as well as some counties considered in the interior, have been exposed to ruthless depredations from the Indians. Some of them within 44 miles of our State capital. Accompanying this letter I send the Department a list of persons killed, as well as the localities in which the murders were perpetrated. In the last four months fifty-one persons were killed and many wounded in escaping from the savages. Horses, to the number of 1,800, have been stolen, and within the last few days 70 horses were stolen from the Dragoons at Camp Cooper. When the orders which have been issued by the Executive of Texas reach the Department they will at once show the necessity of his course as well as the propriety of calling out volunteers in Texas, to defend the frontier. I cannot but urge most earnestly the calling out of a regiment of Rangers by the Federal Government, to protect the lives and property of our citizens. The fact that regulars cannot protect their cavalry against Indian thefts and depredations as evidence that they are not the description of force that can give protection to our frontiers. Moreover, I have not, until urged by an imperative sense of duty as well as the destruction of human life, sought to induce the calling out of troops from the State as the only force that can protect our settlements against our Indian foe. They understand Indian habits and warfare, and can trail and reclaim the booty, and at the same time take vengeance on the enemy. A treaty of peace with the wild Indians who depredate would, with the expenditure of a comparatively small sum, save millions to the Government of the United States; for until they are exterminated or peace is made with them, guards must be constantly kept, at an immense expense to the Government, and even then our settlements will be subject to surprise and massacre. Were the Indians to enter our territory in large bodies, we could meet and destroy them; but they attack in small parties of some six to fifteen simultaneously, for hundreds of miles along our frontiers. I do most earnestly hope that the guarantees which we have a right to look to may be extended, and the State protected against invasions. Since I commenced this communication, intelligence has reached me of other murders and thefts in Erath County—a mail rider killed and scalped within six miles of the County Seat; likewise, a woman murdered, and a woman and child carried into captivity. I hope for a speedy reply, as our situation calls for prompt action. We need arms as well as Rangers.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

SAM HOUSTON.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 28.

The House Committee on Territories met this morning to consider the Arizona and Jefferson Territorial bills.

Mr. MOWRY proved by conclusive evidence the population of Arizona to be about twelve thousand, exclusive of Indians.

Mr. OTERO, Delegate from New-Mexico, concurred in Mr. MOWRY'S statements, and testified that the organization of Arizona is regarded as a necessity by the people of New-Mexico.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from Jefferson, gave a statement, showing the necessity for a Territorial Government. He estimates the voting population at eight thousand.

The President has appointed Major ELISHA G. ENGLISH, a long time member of the Indiana Legislature and an active Democratic politician, Marshal of that State, in place of Mr. ROBINSON, deceased.

The President's protest took the House by surprise, no intimation having preceded its transmission to that body.

The managers of the principal telegraph lines, in connection with the Overland Pony Express, have agreed upon the following tariff for private dispatches to and from California: For ten words from any Atlantic or other telegraph station to St. Josephs, Mo., or *vice versa*, $2 45; for a similar number of words from the first station on the California Telegraph Line to any part of California, or *vice versa*, $2; while the charge for expressing the messages, without regard to length, will be $2 45 each—making the sum total from any station in the Atlantic States to any station in California $6 90 for ten words. The charge for each word above that number will be twenty cents for the entire distance. The understanding is that the Telegraph Company will refund entire tolls to parties forwarding any message which fails to reach California, or *vice versa*, in advance of any other route; and that they will also return to the sender any moneys paid for dispatches filed in season to overtake the Express at St. Josephs, which, through any reason, may fail to reach that place before the departure of the Express.

The House bill authorizing publishers to print on the papers the date when subscriptions expire, and reducing the postage on town and city drop letters to one cent, finally passed both Houses of Congress yesterday.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the petition for the erection of a certain pier in Delaware Bay.

He also reported a bill to provide for the introduction of H. J. ROGERS' code of marine signals.

Mr. GREEN'S joint resolution for an adjournment of Congress from the 20th of April to the 21st of May was taken up.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved an amendment that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of June.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) opposed the recess, and offered an amendment for an adjournment *sine die* on the 1st of June.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) advocated his resolution. It was well known that during the sessions of the Conventions, no business would be transacted, and an adjournment would be made every three days. It would add nothing to the expenses of the Government.

Messrs. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) and GWIN of California, (Dem.,) opposed the proposed adjournment.

The amendments were withdrawn and the resolution voted down by yeas 12, nays 29.

The bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to citizens of the United States, who may discover deposits of guano, was taken up, amended, and passed.

Mr. GWIN gave notice that on this day week he would call up the Pacific Railroad bill. He had lost all hope of anything being done in the other House.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) the bill to prevent desertions and facilitate enlistments in the army of the United States, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) a joint resolution, removing certain restrictions upon a grant of five sections of land to Iowa, was taken up and passed.

The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House, passed a second reading, and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29.

The House passed the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service.

Mr. BOCOCK, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the French Spoliation bill.

The consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He desired a vote to be taken on it at an early day.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) saw no necessity for a lengthy discussion upon it. He presumed the minds of gentlemen were made up. He was willing to afford an opportunity of testing the question, by moving to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) wanted till Tuesday to prepare a minority report.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he had an utter contempt for that equivocal position which sometimes gives factious importance to members of this House from doubt as to how they shall vote upon important measures pending here. To relieve himself from any such position, he desired to say when a candidate, in 1858, before the people who have honored him with a seat in this House, he said that whenever Kansas should present a Republican form of Constitution, framed by a Convention assembled and acting under a valid law of her Territorial Legislature, and submitted to and ratified by a fair and honest vote of her people, she should have his support for immediate admission, whether she had 93,000 inhabitants or not; and, at the last session, when the bill for the admission of Oregon was pending in this House, he said whenever Kansas should come as Oregon had come—peaceably, orderly, and with a Constitution expressing the will of her people, legally and honestly ascertained—he would vote for her admission. These pledges he proposed to make good. Kansas was here, having, in his judgment, substantially complied with these several conditions, and upon all motions made in good faith, whether direct or incidental, he should so vote as to secure her early admission into the Union. As a gentleman and a man of honor, he was bound so to vote. Having said thus much, and leaving her here to the motherly nurture and solicitude of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. GROW,) skilled as he was, too, in civil obstetrics, he now bade farewell—a word that must be, and it hath been said, that makes us linger yet—farewell, forever, to bleeding Kansas.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said it was well known that the English bill never would have been passed had it not been provided that Kansas would not be admitted until she has a population of 93,000. A legislative compromise binds nobody but those who vote for it. As a gentleman and a man of honor, he could not vote for the admission of Kansas until the conditions of the English bill shall be complied with.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said he should vote at the first favorable opportunity for the admission of Kansas, and this would be consistent with his political life.

Mr. GROW proposed to postpone the consideration of the bill till Wednesday.

Mr. BARRETT, of Missouri, (Dem.,) was prepared to vote now.

Further proceedings were interrupted by the reception of the following communication from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay, which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a coördinate branch of the Federal Government to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and published in the *Congressional Globe* on the succeeding day. These clauses are in the following words:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose, first of investigating whether the President of the United States or any officer of the Government has by money, patronage or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat, the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

I confine myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the Post-office, Navy-yards, public buildings and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duties, and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuse which may be ascertained. Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and the remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first or acquisatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body, whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I presume to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a coördinate branch of the Government he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and them alone, is he responsible, whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives.

The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world, and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position, will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to exercise the Executive duties. They have also conferred upon him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and the House, institute inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participating in the performance of legislative duties between coördinate branches of the Government ought to inspire the conduct of all of them in their relation toward each other with mutual forbearance and respect; at least each has a right to demand justice of the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President. The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result, not only his removal from the Presidential office would be involved, but what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eyes of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cast upon him would in some degree be reflected upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the precautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that the Chief Justice shall preside. This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice-President might be biased by the fact that in case of the removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. The preliminary proceedings in the House, in case of charges which may involve impeachment, have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principles of equal justice, both to the accused and to the people.

The precedent established in the case of Judge PECK of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful review of all the former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case LUKE EDWARD LAWLESS, the accuser, presented a petition to the House in which he set forth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of the said Judge PECK may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper.

This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate Committee to make a similar investigation. It is a Standing Committee, supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the country, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them peculiarly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge PECK the witnesses were selected by the Committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by him and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the constitution and principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives? Mr. JOHN COVODE, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. Instead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case of Judge PECK, and referring the accusation to the Committee on Judiciary, the House have made my accuser one of my judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violation of the principles of universal justice, and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. COVODE, either personally or by a substitute, to cross examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me, and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President. And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to institute? It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it. The Committee is to inquire, not into any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has by "money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence," not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action of the entire body of Congress itself," or any Committee thereof. The President might have had some glimmering of the nature of the offences to be investigated, had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage, or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits; it extends to the whole circle of legislation, to interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been pointed out had any such existed.

Had Mr. LAWLESS asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge PECK, in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body in favor of the inquiry. Since the time of the Star Chamber and of general warrants there has been no such proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have indorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refuse to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the special charges against him. Thus, in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdemeanors" against a coördinate branch of the Government under the impeaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but without a moment's delay passed accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question. In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citizen—and I claim for myself no greater rights than he enjoys—the Constitution of the United States and of the several States, require that he shall be informed, in the very beginning, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in order to enable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence. These have been violated in the prosecution instituted by the House of Representatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of the rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men, who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehended that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I again declare emphatically that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my country could bestow. Amid all the political storms through which I have passed, the present is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity, and this has been done as the time is approaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly conscious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this, because I cherish an humble confidence that the Gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now when I have become "old and gray headed." I can declare before God and my country that no human being, with an exception scarcely worthy of notice, has any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and until recent developments it had never entered into my imagination that any person, even in the storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket."

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of a coördinate Executive branch of the Government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites and informers, ever ready for their own advantage to swear before *ex parte* Committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved, thus furnishing material for harrassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should he be a weak or timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good which ought to be maintained, and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the coördinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1860.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The President of the United States has made, for the first time in our political history, an issue with this House as to its constitutional powers. I am willing to give that communication all the consideration its importance demands. I am willing that this House should now resolve itself into a Committee, and proceed to consider whether or not it has power to investigate anything that may be done by any branch of the Executive of this Government. Because, if this high privilege set up by the President is the true one, it will extend to every subordinate under him. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States declares that the President, or any civil officer of the United States, shall be removed from office after conviction by impeachment for treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor. It also declares that this House has the sole power of impeaching. Under these two clauses the House has power to investigate anything. Every man is subject to this, from the President down to the pages of the House. The President says we cannot exercise this power, except by impeachment. How, then, shall we found an impeachment?—how take the preliminary proof?—how ascertain whether an officer has violated his duty or not? We can do so only by examining and investigating. There is no other way. It is only by taking testimony, by examining, by inquiring, that you can ascertain whether or not any officer of this Government has violated his duty. How else? Would the President of the United States have us found an impeachment upon mere rumors, roaring through your streets, and in the newspapers? No! The very necessity of the case implies that we have the power to investigate these ourselves. When we see the President implicated in grave and serious transactions, we have a right, in this House, to inquire into the truth of those things; and if we find them true, it is our duty to impeach the President, and send the accusation to the Senate, and not without. We examine into the conduct of our own members, and Senators, and everybody else, and shall the President escape? Why, Mr. Speaker, at the last session, and indeed at almost every session, the conduct of some Executive officer has been inquired into. What distinction is there between the President and any member of this House? Do not I stand, as to my constitutional right as the representative of one hundred thousand people, as high as the President. I have the same constitutional right, no more and no less. And so of every officer of this Government. There is no exception made in favor of the President? Why, Sir, this doctrine set up by the President is the same doctrine under which Europe has been governed for a thousand years—the doctrine that "The King can do no wrong." That is the motto—the king cannot be executed, because the king can do no wrong. CHARLES I. went to the block because the people believed he was not above all laws, and so LOUIS XVI. was also executed. Why, Mr. Speaker, the doctrines set up by the President of the United States in this message are the very worst, in my judgement, ever set up since the foundation of the Government.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—It strikes me the argument of the gentleman is a most extraordinary one. The President does not deny the power of the House to inquire into his conduct, and therefore the argument falls to the ground. It is only as to the mode. He admits the House has a right to impeach, but he denies the justice of placing his accusers on the Committee to make the charges, or institute the proceedings. There is no issue, therefore, between the President and the gentleman, at all, except in his imagination. There is no charge against the President, and I cannot sit here quietly and permit these allegations to go out uncontradicted by this side of the House.

Mr. SHERMAN—I must have misunderstood the Message, if the President does not deny the power of the House to institute the investigation.

Mr. CRAIGE—That is true, but he does not deny the power of the House to impeach. He does not deny that. He denies the right of his accuser (Mr. COVODE) to be on the Committee, to institute the proceedings.

Mr. SHERMAN—I have already answered in regard to the mode. In what other mode—how else shall we investigate as to whether or not we ought to impeach an officer? How else shall we inquire, except by investigation?

Mr. CRAIGE, (in his seat,)—Refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, as has always been the case heretofore.

Mr. SHERMAN—Is that the President's position? Shall the President of the United States tell us where we are to refer anything? We refer to a select committee if we choose; to a standing committee if we choose; to a single member, if we choose, and the President has no right to say nay. Any committee we choose to appoint, we do appoint, comprising members of all political parties, to examine into the truth of the matter; and when that committee reports to us we then ourselves ascertain whether the accusation is well or ill founded, and not before. I have said more than I intended. As the President has entered his protest, I am willing this House shall accept the issue. I am willing to inquire into the power of the House to investigate. Therefore I submit the motion that this communication be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, (Dem.,)—Inasmuch as I was the member of this House who asked that that message be taken up, the usual parliamentary courtesy would have extended to me the privilege of the floor to make the motion upon it. I do not say this in a spirit of complaint, because I know the Speaker of the House is not aware of the usual rules; but other members know, and none better than the gentleman from Ohio, that the member who brings up, or calls forward a proposition, is the member entitled to make the motion upon it. I do not object, however, to the opportunity the gentleman of Ohio has had to make the remarks he has made, and I intend to submit a very few words in reply, in a spirit, I hope, of calmness, dispassionate courtesy and dignity becoming the occasion. This is an important message, calculated to excite a great deal of attention and discussion in the country. It is a grave, careful, important message. I hope the members of the House of Representatives will come up to its consideration in a spirit worthy of the occasion. Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that when the resolution was submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COVODE) the other day, I found myself placed in a very awkward condition. It is always disagreeable to any man to vote against investigation, because the country does not always understand those technical points which gentlemen may raise, and the constitutional grounds which lie at the bottom of these investigations. I arose at the time to explain my position, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania insisted upon the rule of the previous question being enforced, to prevent my speaking, and I contented myself with saying I would vote against the resolution, and would give my reasons for it at a future time. I voted against it, Mr. Speaker, for reasons shadowed forth by the President of the United States in this Meseage. I say the gentleman from Ohio has mistaken the ground upon which the President bases his protest. The President of the United States does not object to our inquiries against him with a view to impeachment. He asks only that we would treat him as we treat any citizen—the humblest in the land. Let me ask you, let me ask the gentleman from Ohio, and every fair and impartial man in this House, if you desired to found a criminal allegation against the humblest man, would you allow a sweeping and raking inquiry? Would you allow a Grand Jury to call witnesses and say to them. "Do you know whether this man was guilty of anything wrong in relation to anything in the whole circle of crime?" Do you do that in Pennsylvania? Do you do it in Ohio? Do you do it, gentlemen who are engaged in criminal prosecutions,—do you allow Grand Jurries to ask questions of this nature? I say, no. In the name of law, in the name of justice, and in the name of common sense, you do not. What then do you do? You require a specific allegation. You require a man to say that he believes that this man he accused did, at a certain time, or within certain limits, do a certain thing which is a crime. And you ask the witness in relation to that particular act alone. Now, Sir, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania had come forward, and said he had reason to believe that the President of the United States had been engaged in undertaking by corrupt means to force any particular act through the Congress of the United States,—if any particular form of that kind had been given to his accusation, I should have been the last man on this floor to vote against such an investigation. In ordinary cases, you cannot commence proceedings against any man, except on the declaration or oath of some man, that he has reason to believe that the person charged has been guilty of wrong in the particular named.

Mr. SHERMAN (interrupting)—I want to refer the gentleman to the case of the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the House expelled one of its own members upon charges no more specific.

Voices on the Democratic side,—"The charges were specific," "They were specific."

Mr. BOCOCK—Those accusations, according to my recollection, were specific, and they were express. They were reduced to that form, at any rate, before the gentleman was required to answer them.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—Grand Juries in Pennsylvania are sworn, not only to try those matters given them in charge upon specific bills, but they have an unlimited power to make presentation and report upon such matters as come within their knowledge, and they have a right to do so without any charge.

Mr. BOCOCK—The sum and substance of your proposition is that the Grand Juror of Pennsylvania can act as a witness. That is all it amounts to. If he knows of any express criminal act, he can depose to it upon oath, and upon that a bill may be found against the person charged. But I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that you cannot, before a Grand Jury of Pennsylvania, or any other civilized land, call up a witness, and ask him whether he knows of any wrong done by any particular individual. You must direct his attention to some specific case before you can force the witness to testify. Why, Sir, what would be the condition of things if this were not so? Why, Sir, to allow the Grand Jury to go out and inquire against every man in the community—to inquire of witnesses if they know of anything wrong done by any man, would be monstrous. By what right or title would we hold our reputations, our liberty—aye, or our lives? Well, Sir, will you not extend to the President of the United States the same measure of justice? If gentlemen are opposed to him politically, let them remember that he is yet President of the Nation. He is endowed by the majority of the people of the United States with the dignity of the highest office, not only in the land, but in the world. He represents the highest office in the world, and if not for his own sake, for the sake of the dignity and honor of the country, gentlemen should extend to him the same measure of fair dealing that they would to any other,—the humblest citizen in the land. The gentleman from Ohio does the President injustice. His complaint is, that sweeping declarations are made against him. The resolution is to inquire whether any officer has used corrupt means to procure the passage of any bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania did not say even that he had good reason to believe there was any ground for such an inquiry. He not only did not commit himself on oath—he did not commit himself on honor that there was fraud to be inquired into. Now, Sir, this being the fact of the case, then we must remember that the President, as a coördinate branch of this Government, has rights given to him by the people, as dear to them as ours to us. Ought he not to stand up for the rights of the people whom he represents? I say, ought not the President, in the name of the people he represents, to come forward to defend the rights of that high office, and preserve them unimpaired? Now, Sir, it was my intention, if I had had the floor, to move that the message be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—If the gentleman from Virginia proposes to make a motion to lay upon the table, I desire first to say that in that resolution which has been referred to I did not make the charge. The President himself made the charge, in his notorious Pittsburgh letter, that money had been used in Pennsylvania. I stepped forward to see how it was used. He made the charge, and not I.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked that Mr. COVODE'S resolution be read.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—I agree with the gentleman from Virginia that this question is of some consequence, for it pertains to the rights and duties of a coördinate department of the Government, and all such questions are important, and should be settled calmly and with deliberation, in view of the constitutional rights of each coördinate department of Government. If this House proposed an impeachment of the President, by one of its Committees, the President's plea would have been correct. They have no power to impeach. This House must present the impeachment, and the Senate must try it. But to investigate where and by what authority money has been used improperly, is a question belonging to the people here represented. The investigation carries with it no penalty or punishment, for the Constitution provides for that. If your Committee should ascertain that the President has been guilty of a violation of duty, your Committee would simply report the fact to the House, and unless the House proceed to impeach, there is an end of it. There is no penalty resulting. In the last Congress, they raised a Committee to inquire into the conduct of members of the preceding Congress. Suppose it were ascertained that members of the preceding Congress had been guilty of malpractices; you can do nothing,—they are beyond your reach. So with the Executive officers of this Government. You investigate the facts and report to the House and you come to a stop, unless you proceed, as the Constitution provides, to impeachment. Then the Constitution prescribes the penalty. This House exercises the same right in regard to executive officers as to members of the House, and in seeking to inquire what corrupt means have been exercised, either by members of Congress, executive officers or citizens of the United States, the President stands no higher than any one else. Every man is liable to the same investigation. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania willing to vote for investigating the conduct of the President, without a specific charge, made by a member upon this floor? That is the question.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—That is what the President objects to. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He complains that the same courtesy was not extended to a common pickpocket. [Laughter.] That is the objection. Gentlemen seem to lose sight of the first objection the President makes.

Mr. COVODE caused his resolution to be read, and said, Mr. Speaker, you will discover that there has been a charge made against the President. The President himself had made a charge and my wish was to investigate the matter, and ascertain who was guilty. Now, Mr. Speaker, in regard to this matter, we had testimony on a previous occasion that induced us to believe that the President himself was privy to the use of money in Pennsylvania. We have testimony now, and I can bring it forward on this floor, that the President handed over a letter for such purposes. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, hadn't I grounds to ask for an investigation, to see in what districts this money was used. The President having made the charge, were not we the party to investigate and see who was guilty. The Committee has agreed to send to the President a copy of the printed testimony, as taken before it, in order to give him an opportunity to reply, and bring forward rebutting testimony in reply, if he has it. [Laughter.] We have already in evidence, Mr. Speaker—but I do not know as it is proper to bring it out here. [Voices from the Democratic side, "Yes," "Yes," "Out with it."]

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) interrupting—The issue is a great one. We cannot understand it, till it is examined. I therefore move, if it be in order, that the whole subject be postponed till this day week.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—I object to this interruption.

Mr. COVODE proceeded. We have it in evidence already before the Committee.

Mr. BRANCH, (interrupting)—I rise to a point of order. The Chairman of the Committee has no right to divulge upon this floor any *exparte* statements or testimony.

Mr. COVODE—Oh, I withdraw that, and will say instead, that I have the best reason in the world to believe that the President himself was consulted in regard to the use of money in Pennsylvania; and immediate after that consultation, his emissaries went forth to Pennsylvania loaded with money to be used against us in that election.

Mr. BRANCH—I rise to a point of order, and ask whether he is not stating evidence.

Mr. COVODE—The President shall have an opportunity of reading every line of that testimony, and introducing rebutting evidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—The President makes no objection whatever to the latter branch of the inquiry. He objects to the first charge; that it does not bring against him distinct allegations, but institutes an inquisition of this House to make general inquiries.

Mr. COVODE—Members of the House, of the Thirty-fourth Congress, were expelled on just as general resolutions. [Here Mr. COVODE read the resolution authorizing the Tariff investigation of the Thirty-fourth Congress.] I have felt an interest investigating this matter, for I felt the fact, as well as the President, that Pennsylvania had become the battle ground of our people, and our people were being corrupted by this use of money. I wanted to follow it up, and detect the guilty party, and, if it falls upon my party, let it fall. The President, in his charge, of course intimates that our party is guilty. If so let it be known, and if the President can make it appear that he is clear, he will stand in a better position before the country than he does now; and he will be indebted to me for the opportunity to set himself right. [Great laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.)—I wish Mr. Speaker to put in my protest against this document the President has sent here. It is not a communication contemplated by the Constitution of the United States; and, if I had been here when it was read, I should have protested against its reception. It is not a communication in regard to the state of the Union, but an interference with a legislative branch of the United States, and I enter my protest against it. It is without precedent, without authority of constitution, and an interference with our constitutional power, and should not have been received.

Mr. BOCOCK resumed. It was not true that such communications were without precedent. A distinguished Democratic President, "Old Hickory," sent in a protest to the Senate against its action affecting him. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (COVODE) had not shown that this was not a vague and indefinite inquiry.

Mr. COVODE—I can't make it otherwise.

Mr. BOCOCK replied that the President has not protested against what the gentleman cannot do, but what he has done. Does the use of money show corraption? The gentleman with other party associates has in a secret circular, called on friends to contribute money for the use of the Republican Party.

Mr. KILGROVE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said the circular contains a recommendation to contribute money to disseminate useful information, just the same as missionary societies raise money to send Bibles to the heathen. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. BOCOCK replied: But the object was to send out false Bibles, false doctrines and false prophets. It was reserved for the generous and portly gentleman from Indiana to come forward and take the defence of this matter. The gentleman was the very one who required of his candidate for Public Printer that the profits should be divided for the benefit of his party. [Laughter from the Democratic side.] But if the President should happen to know of the use of money, then it is wrong and there must be sweeping charges made against him.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, Anti-Lecompton Democrat)—I rise to a point of order. I insist, Mr. Speaker, that this subject, in the way it

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

Matters in the Country—Supper in the Country—Mass Meeting at Woonsocket, R. I.—Speech of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, and of Hon. B. F. Thurston—Mr. Corwin—Betting in the Cars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

That a man in my situation is alternately in clover and stubble, in city and country, is evident to any one who had the patience to wander with me the past month through Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Rhode Island—from the Courts of Boston to the striking girls of Lynn, and from the turbulent cordwainers of New-Hampshire to the noisy politicians of Rhode Island.

This town is a large one, and is mainly devoted to manufacturing interests. Large woolen mills are in operation, day and night, and hundreds of workmen and women are consequently congregated here. That such a place would naturally attract the attention of the politicians in such a close hand-to-hand contest as the citizens of this State are now engaged in is not to be wondered at.

Last evening I took the cars and posted hither, determined to be on hand at what was announced in the papers and in the handbills as a Grand Republican Rally. A little more thunder was to be sent into the ears of the opposing forces, and Hon. H. B. STANTON and Hon. B. F. THURSTON were the champions selected for the occasion. On arrival at the hotel, I was shown into the supper-room. Such a supper! It was 6 o'clock in the afternoon, that mysterious hour when twilight gray merges into "hellish darkness," and a healthy chap feels decidedly hungry. On the long table were no dainty sweetmeats, but ham and eggs, (fresh,) headcheese, cold mutton, roast beef, mince, apple, squash and custard pies, cakes of all descriptions, good home-made bread and butter, coffee, tea, and last, not least, apple-sass and cheese. Hi! hi! Well, the old lady who attended to my wants, and who seemed to enjoy the heartiness with which I relished her "spread," said "that she never knew any body but what liked her victuals pretty well, but she did think, for a young man, I beat 'em all, unless it might be that 'ere BEECHER who lectured down here last week." "That 'ere BEECHER," I subsequently ascertained, was no other than our respected friend, Rev. HENRY WARD.

The fact that the Republicans desired to get the mill hands to attend the meeting induced them to advertise the speaking at the rather unseasonable hour of 8 o'clock. At that hour I went to Harris Hall, which is one of the finest in the State, and capable of accommodating about 1,200 people. Entering the rear door, I found myself facing a densely-packed audience, composed of men and women, all eager for the anticipated treat.

In this, as in other places, the old Republican Party has been split up into the factions of Conservative Republicans, &c., composed of those who, for various reasons, have become disaffected either with the nomination of PADELFORD, or some other cause, and who, thinking this election to be simply a local affair, determined, if possible, to twart Mr. P.'s prospects, but intending in the Fall Campaign to vote the straight ticket. Recently, however, they have become alarmed; they see the national bearing of the issue, and knowing that it is better for the good of the cause that they succeed now and fall hereafter, than tha they should fall now and let the moral influence of a victory go forth for the Democrats, they desire to get back into the fold. This inclination is strongly combated by the Democrats, who endeavor to keep the wool over their eyes, and by the Sprague leaders, who laugh at them for backing out; while the Republicans, on the other hand, encourage all the wandering sheep to come up, tumble up, any way to get up—so long as they come "straight out." When the list of Vice-Presidents was read last evening, and name after name of this class was announced, the audience began first to wonder, then to nudge, and finally, when the Chairman put on the cap-sheafs in the persons of two of the prominent men there, who had voted the Democratic ticket all their lives, the assemblage rose as one man, and cheered and yelled, and hurrahed, and as the greatest evidence of appreciation which they are capable of showing, pitched their several hats in the air, time and time again, after the peculiar style of those distinguished acrobats, the HANLON brothers.

After a brief introductory speech from the President, and a fight of short duration between a drunken man and his brother, at the lower end of the Hall, Hon. HENRY B. STANTON was introduced. The general strain of his remarks will be indicated by the following summary:

He said, if this was a mere contest as to whether SETH PADELFORD, a respectable grocer of Providence, or WILLIAM SPRAGUE, a calico printer of several places, should be Governor of this patriotic State, he would not have left his home, some five hundred miles away, and come down here to interfere with the local contests of Rhode Island. But this matter is not confined to the boundaries of this State. It has a national bearing and a national importance, just at this critical time, which, in ordinary times, would be utterly foreign thereto—and in regard to the Presidential election, this contest bears to it the same relation that the battle of Magenta did to that of Solferino. It is for this reason that "outsiders," as they are called, have tried to beat it into the heads of the Rhode Island politicians, and failing in that, are now presenting the same view, and with greater success, to the people. [Applause and fight in the hall.] Mr. STANTON then alluded to a disgraceful disturbance that had taken place at a meeting of the "Conservative Republicans" a few nights before, when the hall was marred, the rum-shops were smashed in, ale barrels were broken open, passers in the streets were maltreated, and a general Sixth Ward muss pervaded the town—and said that after consulting *Webster* and *Worcester*, he had ascertained the term "Conservative Republican," so far as Woonsocket was concerned, meant fighting Republican. [Applause.]

The relative pecuniary positions of PADELFORD and SPRAGUE were then canvassed, and the speaker avowed his preference for the man who, by his individual tact, business sagacity and prudence had amassed a fortune, rather than for him whose principal gratification seemed to be the fact that he had inherited millions from his ancestors, and was now willing to insult the people of his State by open and flagrant bribery and corruption. This, of course, brought down the house with terrific cheers. He urged those present to vote for PADELFORD, because by electing him, they would secure in Rhode Island a homogeneous party, and no longer be a mere coalition party. And that by his election, they would send leaping along the magnetic wires, up to the White Hills, and along the lakes of the North, over the coal fields and and into the mines of Pennsylvania, and down across Mason's and Dixon's line, far into the sunny South, tidings which would make the hearts of the Democrats droop and wilt, and cause the life blood in the veins of the Republican Party to leap with unusual exhilaration, and send a thrill of exultation from the Atlantic on the East to the Golden Coast upon the West. [Great applause—cries of "We will, old boy"—"Hit 'em again."] More than this, if you succeed in electing your candidate, you will show to this proud family, you will show to your State, and your sister States, that you frown upon and indignant. ly turn your backs upon that party which is trying now, I trust unsuccessfully, but which heretofore has been successful, to purchase the votes of Rhode Island—yes, to buy you at the ballot-box here, and sell you at the shambles in Charleston. [Renewed applause, which continued several moments, enabling the speaker to recover his breath and the undersigned to re-sharpen his pencils.] In a few sentences the gentleman showed that PADELFORD and his party represent, in the broad and national sense, the doctrines of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, of MADISON and MONROE, and the fathers generally of the Republic, on the subject of Slavery, Slavery extension, &c., which was listened to with intelligent attention and interrupted by occasional applause. Concerning

WILLIAM SPRAGUE'S POLITICS

he confessed himself ignorant. He could no where find out the exact and whole truth. As near as he could ascertain, he had no politics, or else he had a varied assortment of the article. If you ask him, "Are you a Democrat?" he refers you to the *Post*, a Democratic paper, which asserts his soundness in the tenets of the party. If you say, "Are you a Republican?" he refers you to the *Conservative Republican*, and, in that sheet you find him extolled as the purest of Republicans. [Laughter.] But whatever his politics are, it is evident, as a Democrat and a Conservative, he is going to but one place. Both will come out at the same spot in the end. It reminded him of the negro divine, who, though in the habit of using big words, didn't always strike the right one, and in one case when he was preaching, the following was uttered. His text was, "Broad is the road that leade h to death, and many there be who go there; but narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be who take it." "Beloved brudders, thar be two roads, ebbery body goes in one or udder ob em; dat's one road and dat am de broad road, and dat leads right down to damnation, and a grate many goes in it; but dar am anudder road and dat am de narrer road, dat leads straight up to perdition."

"If dat's de case," said an excited colored brother in the congregation, "dis nigga cuts for de woods."

So it is here. The Democracy is the broad road, and will lead you all to political damnation; and the Conservative Republican is the narrow road, and will lead you all to political perdition. So take the advice of the speaker, and cut for the Republican woods. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. STANTON then showed the gradual descent of the Democracy from the high ground of the early patriots to that now occupied by them, as slave propagandists, &c.—lending all their influence to the extension and maintenance of it as a perpetuity. And how they had gradually lost ground in New-England, State after State, and in New-York, where there used to be a Democratic majority of 30,000, and there is now against them 25,000 majority; that they recruit their ranks under false pretences. In the Northwest they talk Popular Sovereignty; in New-York they declaim about the Union, and here they form a Conservative Republican Party. He then reviewed their course toward all who had failed them in the hour of danger—VAN BUREN in 1841, SILAS WRIGHT, on account of his action in connection with the Wilmot Proviso, and BENTON, who would not go the Calhoun ides, that the "nigger" was the all great subject, and the Constitution a mere protection for him, and that DOUGLAS would be the next sacrifice.

But time fails me. I have but a few moments to mail. I wished to trace the balance of this able speech. He showed the plan of the Democratic and Republican policies, invoked all kinds of maledictions on those who attempted bribery and corruption, and wound up with an earnest appeal to every man to do his duty in the *present* hour, and leave the future to itself. He was greeted with nine rousing cheers and a tiger.

This was his last speech. He goes home to-day; having spoken in Providence, Newport, Bristol, and other places.

He was followed by Hon. B. F. THURSTON, who spoke eloquently for an hour, reviewing the past, and commenting upon the present aspect of Rhode Island politics. His address was interspersed with apposite anecdotes, and kept the audience in rare good humor till a late hour.

Mr. CORWIN's advent is anxiously looked for, and of his doings you will hear from the undersigned.

Coming down from Providence last evening the cars were crowded with excited men, all of whom wanted to bet on the election. Several hundred dollars changed hands in the course of half an hour, and the scene was as exciting a one as I ever witnessed.

HOWARD.

FROM CANADA.

A Canadian Bank of Issue—One Uniform Bank-note for the Whole Province—The Public Accounts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, March 26, 1860.

The Finance Minister, Hon. A. T. GALT, has introduced to Parliament a series of resolutions on the subject of a proposed Provincial Treasury Department, or Bank of Issue. The object of the measure is, "To provide that, at as early a period as may be consistent with vested rights, no paper money or notes intended to circulate as money, and supply the place of coin, shall be issued in Canada, unless the redemption thereof, in specie, on demand, be guaranteed by the Province, and secured by the whole resources thereof." For this purpose, the Bank of Issue is not to lend money, or carry on the ordinary business of banking, but to confine its operations to the issue and redemption of Provincial Bank-notes. The average circulation is not yet mentioned, but, for its redemption, the Department is to hold one-fifth of it in specie, and another fifth in specie or Government securities; and the Government may use any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to insure the redemption of the Provincial notes, by loaning it to the Department, if need be. The control of the Department is to be vested in six Governors, appointed during good behavior, as the Judges are, and a Manager. There is to be one chief office, and power to establish branch offices wherever it may be desirable. The four great Banks of the Province—the Bank of Upper Canada, the Bank o Montreal, the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of British North America—have already surrendered, or agreed to surrender, their privilege of issuing Bank-notes. The others will soon be compelled to do the same, even if they do not do so voluntarily. Banks surrendering this right are to receive an amount of Provincial Bank-notes equal to the average circulation during the three years now last past—such loan to be a privileged debt, the first charge on the capital of the Bank and all its assets, and to be secured by the deposit, with the Treasury Department, in specie, of one-fifth of its average circulation, and the like sum in Government securities.

The only other duty of the Department will be the payment of the dividends on the Canadian debt, and the issue, when required, of Canadian Exchequer bills.

The opinion generally expressed here is, that the measure will render the Canadian currency the most theoretically perfect of any in the world. There will be but one uniform bank note for the whole Province, and for every dollar the credit of the whole Province will be mortgaged. A variety of interesting considerations will arise, such as the form, the size, the material, the color, the engraving, of our new note. It will be important to watch the developments of our new system when it is fairly inaugurated, which it will be, if the measure passes Parliament, by he 1st of January, 1861.

The public accounts of the Province have been published. They show an increase in the ordinary revenue, and a decrease in the ordinary expenditure, of 1859, as compared with 1858. The figures are:

	1858.	1859.
Expenditure	$8,939,809	$7,806,304
Revenue	5,774,973	7,421,432

It is, of course, unsatisfactory to see that the revenue is not yet less than the expenditure, but the difference in 1859, as compared with 1858, gives ground for satisfaction. The gross expenditure was, in 1859, $11,018,360. The gross income was 10,573,411. The total increase of Provincial liabilities, in 1859, was therefore only $451,979.

Leaving these dry financial statements, I have to say that the increased subsidy to our Canadian Ocean steamship line has passed the Upper as well as the Lower House, and just in time for the owners of the line to telegraph, by the last Portland steamer, instructions to the members of the firm in Britain to have two magnificent new iron screw steamships built at once. The subsidy is to be £104,000 currency per annum, or $4 6,000, or $8,000 per trip out and home.

We have also had a "want of confidence" debate, and several other quite amusing discussions in our Provincial Parliament.

A small schooner came up to Quebec, last week, from Mal Bate, and the papers herald it as "the first arrival of the season." We are going to send a steamer, next Winter, to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to find out if there is not a port there open all the year round, and if so we shall run the Grand Trunk Railroad down to it.

VENEZUELA.

Inducements for Emigrants to go to Venezuela.

No. 26½ BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Thursday, you have very kindly noticed my advertisement, offering to forward to the principal cities of Venezuela all circulars, cards, prospectuses, &c., of merchants and manufacturers of the United States.

While thanking you for your kindness, may I say that you do not appreciate my country when you counsel those to go there who are tired of life? No country ever offered greater inducements for foreigners than Venezuela. The perusal of our history proves that from the time she was rented by the Emperor CHARLES V. of Spain to the famous Company of the (German) Welzares, the fact of being a foreigner was in itself a sufficient recommendation in Venezuela.

Our laws protect foreigners more than natives. The latter are subject to every kind of taxation, loans, military service, gratuitous charge of the Common Council, patrols, &c., &c., while foreigners are undisturbed in the peaceful enjoyment of their money, persons, property, &c.

Our merchants, with very few exceptions, are foreigners. Blohn, Fleury, Boulton, Bliss, Brano, Mecklemburg, Swift, Paoli, Keogh, Dalton, Graft, Schmilinsk, &c., &c., are their names, from which you will discover that they belong to some other country than Venezuela. We honor them, we love them, and we give them our young Venezuelans, whom they take for their wives.

In Venezuela, Mr. Editor, it is better to be a foreigner than a Venezuelan. This is a fact.

But, most unhappily for us, the American people know Venezuela because we have wars, as your best geographies notice Caracas *only* on account of the terrible earthquake of 1812. Americans scarcely know that we have coffee far superior to the Brazilian, our best quality being purchased for Germany, France and England. Americans scarcely know that our cocoa is unrivalled, for whenever you see in Broadway and elsewhere "Carracas chocolate," you may safely pronounce it a humbug, our best cocoa being bought for Spain and France, and *not* for America.

Americans know our wars and nothing else of us; but England knows, France knows, Europe knows, that we have much for the comfort and luxury of their citizens, and they send for whatever they want, fearless of our wars, which are not wars *against* foreigners, but many times *for* foreigners, who sell guns, powder and *materiel de guerre* to the parties, and buy salaries, &c., in which, by the way, they do very well, as they do their business.

In Venezuela very few natives are to-day rich, and very few foreigners are poor. It is our fault, not theirs. We praise their honesty, their laboriousness, and, allow me to repeat, that we want them; we love them, we like to see them in Venezuela. We are proud to say that many names with K, W, Ph and Th, honorably known in our country, occupy distinguished places in their "old country." I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

SIMON CAMACHO.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PEKIN, ILL.—LOSS $125,000.—The City of Pekin, on the Illinois River, was visited with a terrible conflagration, on Thursday night, March 22. The whole number of buildings destroyed was 31—14 on one side and 17 on the opposite side of Court-street. This street is the main street o the City, leading back from the steamboat landing. The location of the fire was between Third and Fourth streets, running parallel to Court-street. The Post-office was destroyed; and the business houses burnt out were those of Weyrick & Co., J. C. Reeves, J. Becker & Co., Harlow & Chambers, Isaac D. Springer and others. The total loss was $125,000.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Meteorological—The Iron Ore Trade of Marquette—Opening of Navigation—The Sault Canal Improvement, and the $50,000 Deficiency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARQUETTE, Lake Superior, Mich., Monday, March 12, 1860.

The following table gives the result of some of the meteorological observations taken at this place during the past six months by Dr. G. H. BLAKER for the Smithsonian Institution:

1859.	Extremes of thermometer for the month, in degrees.	Mean of thermiometer for the month in degs.	Extremes of Barometer for the month in inches.
September	74.3 and 35	55.52	29 91 and 29.07
October	65 and 27	46.10	29.78 and 28 68
November	53 and 15	32.46	29 94 and 28.96
December	38.8 and 19	13.99	29.73 and 28.93
1860.			
January	51 and 14	18.02	29,83 and 28 61
February	44 and 13.2	16.48	29 80 and 28 54

Mean temperature of the Autumn months 42°.69; mean temperature of the Winter months 16°.16.

The level of Lake Superior has fallen 2 and 21-100 feet between 1st September, 1859, and 1st March, 1860.

It will be observed that there has been but little extremely cold weather in this quarter during the past Winter. Although there is always an abundance of snow in the Winter season, it is seldom severely cold along the southern shore of this Lake. The great depth and extent of this body of water, which, in the most severe Winters, is only frozen over for a few miles from shore, serve to moderate the temperature of the atmosphere.

Our village wears a lively appearance, though it is still nearly two months to the opening of navigation. Everything possible is being done in the way of preparation for a large business during the ensuing shipping season. To supply the demand for iron ore this year will require the shipment of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons daily.

A considerable number of furnaces in the bituminous coal regions of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, which have for some time past been idle, are being refitted, to be put in blast upon Lake Superior ore, either wholly or in part. Several new furnaces of the largest size and most approved construction have been recently put up in the same region, which will depend mainly for stock upon this ore. Last season the receipts of ore at this port by railroad were 88,000 net tons; under the increasing demand it is not unreasonable to expect for the ensuing season a business of 150,000 tons. The ore companies have not been idle during the Winter. The three Companies now operating—the Jackson, the Cleveland, and Lake Superior—have upwards of 30,000 tons of ore already quarried out as a reserve stock; and each of them has also nearly completed surface works, adits and improvements, by means of which their production during the coming season, as compared to the last, will be largely increased. Each of the Companies which have been named will be able to mine and load upon the cars from 300 to 500 tons of ore daily throughout the shipping season. The Bay De Noquet and Marquette Railroad Company, which carries the ore from the mines to this place, has also made preparation for a largely increased transportation facilities. Their equipment will be adequate to the delivery of from 1,200 to 1,500 tons daily.

The time of the opening of navigation on Lake Superior this Spring is a matter of some uncertainty. The season will be an early one, and the St. Mary's River will probably be free from ice by the 20th of April. The repairs and improvements which are being made in the canal may not, however, be completed by that time. We hope that the canal will be passable for vessels by the middle of May at farthest.

The early passenger travel will not be greatly hindered in any event; there are two steamers on this lake which can be made use of in case navigation is open to Sault St. Marie before the canal is passable.

As is well known, a misappropriation was made by the State Treasurer of $50,000 out of the $100,000 loan which the State of Michigan negotiated last Fall for the improvement of the Sault Canal. The money was loaned to a banking firm, which has since failed; so that instead the money, the State has what is said to be security for its repayment in mortgage upon real estate. The revenue of the canal is relied on for the payment of the $100,000 State bonds when they mature. The Detroit *Advertiser*, for the purpose of avoiding the odium to its party of the misconduct of the Treasurer, gravely takes the position that in any event there can be no loss to the State, because the canal revenues will be ample to pay the loan and defalcation both! This would be simply robbery of everybody doing business on Lake Superior to serve a party exigency. The State is merely a trustee in the care and collection of the revenue of the canal. Under the act of Congress granting the lands which built it, the State is authorized to levy such a rate of toll only as shall be sufficient to pay for any necessary repairs and improvements—it has no right to levy tolls to reimburse the default of its own agent. E.

The Pay of the Navy.

The bill regulating and increasing the pay of the Navy, introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. MALLORY, will probably be called up for discussion in a few days. Concerning the propriety of the passage of some measure that shall amend the laws of gradation which obtain in our Naval Service, or provide for the proper compensation of officers who pine for preferment, and pine in vain—not because they do not deserve it, but because there is no opportunity for their advancement—there can be no doubt. Promotion of sea-officers proper, down to and inclusive of lieutenants, is barred by law; even vacancies occasioned by the death of commanders may not be filled by them. The ages of the senior lieutenants are already beyond the period at which they should be called upon to perform active duties at sea. The least that could be done for them certainly would be so to adjust their pay that their unduly arduous labors should be properly requited.

The following statement is from the *Official Navy Register* of the present year, exhibiting the length of service and the actual amount of sea-duty performed by officers of the grade of lieutenant:

Number of Lieutenants now in service, 324. Number who have been in service upward of 30 years, 18; in service for 25 years, 45; for 20 years, 82; for 15 years, 98; for 10 years, 67; for 9 years, 17. Of the whole number, 70 have been commissioned as lieutenants for 12 years; 26 for ten years; 48 for 5 years; 148 for 4 years, and 32 less than 4 years. There are two lieutenants who have seen over 20 years' sea-service; 79 whose sea service has extended over 15 years; 94 of 13 years; 50 of 11 years; 45 of 9 years; 39 of 7 years; and 15 of 5 years. The number of lieutenants now on sea-service is 194; on shore or other duty, 73; waiting orders, 32; on leave, 23; and 2 are on furlough. About one-fifth of the number waiting orders are unable to perform duty, from sickness. Lieutenants on leave are those who have lately returned from sea.

Of the Lieutenants employed on duty at navy-yards, but seven enjoy the right to quarters, viz.: the Senior Lieutenants of the Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola and Ports mouth, (N. H.,) Navy-yards; and these quarters are furnished entirely at the expense of the officers occupying them. Those Lieutenants employed on Ordnance, Rendezvous, Coast Survey, office-duty and on the Observatory, and on duty connected with lighthouses, are also without quarters, or allowances in lieu thereof.

The highest pay of a Navy Lieutenant, including everything but the sea-ration of twenty-five cents per diem, received only when attached to a sea-going vessel, is $1,500 per annum, and when in command, $1,860, which there are but twelve entitled to receive.

The Wreck of the Hungarian.

A VISIT TO THE WRECK—THE EFFECTS OF THE PASSENGERS.

MR. WM. H. RAYNOR, a merchant of Montreal, who visited the wreck of the *Hungarian* to search for the effects of his brother-in-law, Mr. BALMER, writes to a friend in this City, as follows:

"We found that the *Hungarian* had struck on a ledge called the Cape Ledge, about one half mile from shore of Fish Island, in about twenty feet of water. About fifteen feet of one side of the stern and about ten feet of the bow are above water; she seems to be twisted and broken all apart. Nothing can be seen below but some pieces of cloth floating about. The sea is always high there.

"One of the steamer's boats has been found off Port Latom, bottom up, and the oars lashed aboard, and the ring-bolts drawn but not a scratch about her. As far as I can learn, the passengers had time to prepare themselves for the worst, and, as no life-preservers have been found, and as a strong current was at the time setting off shore, I think they must all have been carried off to sea.

No one here can account for the loss of the ship, except that the officers mistook our light for the other."

Mr. RAYNOR speaks in the highest terms of the inhabitants of Fish Islands. All property found by them is taken care of, and gladly given up to those who claim, by right of relationship. Mr. RAYNOR found three of Mr. or Mrs. BALMER's trunks and the contents, which is nearly all that has washed ashore from the wreck.

New Method in Receipting Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very ridiculous custom has lately been adopted by *shopkeepers*, probably introduced by the occupants of those situated in Chatham-street and the Bowery, in allowing their boys to receipt bills by placing their *initials*, instead of their *names*, to the document. Thus, John Smith sells to John Jones; on the latter paying the former, the boy receipts for John Smith *A. B.*, instead of, for J. S., *A. Blockhead*. We are sorry to observe that this silly habit has found its way into the offices of some of our merchants—so much so that notifications are posted on several desks, "*Initials not taken as a receipt on bills.*" It ought to be understood that such receipts are worthless and illegal, and the seller, if so disposed, might make the purchaser pay a second time.

A. P. B.

THE MURDERS AT SEA.

THE TRAGEDY ON THE E. A. JOHNSON.

FURTHER CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY AGAINST JOHNSON—HIS COMMITMENT BY THE U. S. COMMISSIONER ON CHARGES OF ROBBERY AND MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Yesterday the United States Circuit Court was thronged by a crowd curious to see the man who is charged with the murders on board the sloop *E. A. Johnson*. The prisoner was taken from the Tombs into the presence of Mr. WHITE, the Commissioner, by officers D'Angelis and Duggan, and on the way conversed with them quite coolly and freely. When being removed from his cell he asked them if they would not put on the "darbies" (cant for handcuffs) right away, and volunteered the intelligence that many a time in his life he had done the same thing for a man. In his progress to the Court-room he informed them that he had once been for three days on the *Mobile*, of Bath, when she was a total wreck, and gravely assured the officers that they might have no fear of his running off, as he was entirely satisfied with his position. The officers as gravely answered that if he attempted to escape they would shoot him instanter. He received the announcement with the utmost composure. At the Court the crowd was so excessive that not only the prisoner, but the officers of the Court, the counsel and the reporters, were obliged to seek admission by a private door.

Mr. Dwight, the Assistant District-Attorney, made a request that it should be stated through the public journals that the finding of the body is not necessary in all cases to convict of murder.

The first warrant on which the prisoner is held charges him with the murder of Capt. BURR. Murder on the high seas is declared by the United States statutes to be piracy, and punishable with death. The second warrant is for robbery on the high seas. This is also declared piracy, and punished with death.

The evidence in the two cases being parallel, Mr. Dwight asked that the examination in the two charges proceed together, if counsel for defence were willing.

To this the prisoner's counsel acceded.

Peter Van Pelt, who resides at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, and keeps an oyster and drinking saloon there, denied that he knew the prisoner.

Augustus Geissler deposed that he was barkeeper for the preceding witness; remembered a man coming to their place on the morning of the 21st; he saw him (the man) again on Sunday last; saw him now in Court [witness identified the prisoner;] when he first saw him it was about half past six or seven in the morning; he asked for coffee, and witness said there was none; he then asked for two eggs and a whisky skin, which were supplied to him, and to pay for them he first pulled out a ten dollar piece, but afterwards gave a quarter; he left by the *Southfield*, the boat that went at seven o'clock; in all he was present in Mr. Van Pelt's place about twenty minutes; after taking the eggs and whisky, he called for two more eggs; he had also invited a gentleman who was present, and whose name was Egbert, to take a drink; Mr. Egbert asked him if he was a sea-faring man, and the prisoner replied that he was captain of a sloop which had been run into by another vessel, and that one of the men had been killed by the falling mast, and the other knocked overboard; he (the prisoner) stated that at the time of the collision he was in the cabin and had barely time to save himself; whilst he was saying this he shook a bag; he was dressed in a gray monkey-jacket with patches on it, and had on a Kossuth hat.

Cross-examined—I had never seen the prisoner before; I took notice of him because he had a wild sort of look; on Sunday last I just came down to New-York to see him; they (the officers) came down to Staten Island and told me they had him.

Direct resumed—I saw him in the Station-house with other men; he was not pointed out to me.

Abraham S. Egbert saw the prisoner at the Vanderbilt Landing on Wednesday morning, a week ago; the prisoner inquired of witness what he wanted; witness supposed that the prisoner had taken him to be the ferry master, and replied that he thought the boat would not be in for half an hour; he asked witness where he could get something good to drink; (as witness supposed,) he directed him, and Johnson went to Van Pelt's; he wanted to get coffee there, but they had not any, and the boy (barkeeper) informed him where he could get it; he (Johnson) went out and came back again, and said they were not up in that place; he then asked witness to take a drink, and witness complied; he took some gin and sugar, and the prisoner took whisky; he told witness he was the Captain of the *William Tell*; that he had come into collision with a sloop whose name he did not know—that one man was smashed between the mast and the hull, and that another had been knocked overboard; witness asked him if he was sure the man was knocked overboard, and if it was not likely he had escaped; he said he was sure the man had been knocked overboard; after eating the eggs, the prisoner called for an oyster stew, and offered, in payment, a ten-dollar gold piece.

Cross-examined—I said to a gentleman in the Station-house, that the man whom I saw (the prisoner) was five feet eight inches high; I now see that I was mistaken as to his height; he is taller than that.

Wm. Drum, quite a young lad, was then called to the stand, and testified that he had seen the prisoner at the South Ferry on the morning of Wednesday week, and carried his bag for him to the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets, for which he paid him fifty cents.

Cross-examined—It was a heavy bag with hard substance in it; it did not appear to contain clothes; it hurt my shoulder; a man came after me on Sunday and asked me if I could pick out the man; the person for whom I carried the bag had on a kind of woolen coat and a Kossuth hat; I did not see any vest on him; his pants, I know, were black; I do not recollect the color of his shirt.

Seth B. Squires, a watchmaker, whose place of business is in the Bowery, testified that he preserves a record of cleaning a watch for Mr. Burr, some twelve months ago, number 21,310, J. Johnson, Liverpool, maker.

[The witness examined the watch produced, and declared that it corresponded with the record in his possession. He read from the watch: "Number 21,310, J. Johnson, Liverpool."

Cross-examined—I did not know Capt. Burr; the record gives the name as Mr. Burr; I do not recognize the watch myself; it was cleaned by my watchmaker, whose name is Samuel J. Conover; all I can say is that this watch corresponds with my record; that record was not made by me but by my watchmaker, Conover.

Counsel for the prisoner asked the Commissioner to strike out the testimony of Mr. Squires, on the ground that he did not make the record himself.

The Commissioner refused.

Henry Seaman was recalled, and testified that one of the Watts brothers, who were on board the sloop, had brown hair, and that the other's hair was light; he had visited the sloop since yesterday, and there found a shipping article, (which he produced.)

Mr. Dwight read from the document the entries of names, ages &c., which we published yesterday.

Albert S. James testified that he kept an Exchange office in this City; saw Johnson a week ago last Wednesday, at his (witness') office, between nine and eleven o'clock in the morning; he brought with him some silver and gold, and witness gave him bills on the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburgh in exchange for the gold and silver; thinks it was about $135 or $150; he had the specie in a bag; he wanted to know what the discount was; witness expected some silver from a man in the market, and asked him if he was from the market; he said "No, but I am not a great way's from here."

Cross-examined—According to my recollection I gave him $135 in bills, in fives and tens; he looked then as he does now, but I don't think he was dressed then as he is now; he had on a rougher coat; I think it was like this, (the monkey coat;) when I asked him if he was from the market, he said he came honestly by the money; I did not express any doubt about him, and I don't know why he said so.

Mr. Dwight said he had other testimony, but, as he thought sufficient had been adduced to hold the prisoner on both charges, he did not deem it necessary to call any more.

Counsel for the defence said they would not offer any evidence at this stage of the case.

The prisoner was then committed by the Commissioner for trial, on the charges of murder and robbery on the high seas.

Yesterday morning, Deputy United States Marshal O'Keefe received three men's caps and a money-bag, which had been found on Staten Island, and which are supposed to be the caps worn by Capt. Burr and the two lads named Watts, who were on board the *E. A. Johnson*. The money-bag is supposed to have been the property of the Captain. The articles were shown to the United States District-Attorney, and then placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

THE SLOOP SPRAY MYSTERY.

THE VESSEL TOWED TO JERSEY CITY—DEMEANOR OF THE CHINAMAN—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

The Chinaman JACKALOW continues to be the object of much curiosity in Jersey City, and there are many applications for admission to see him, which the officers are compelled to deny. He appeared to be more impressed with his situation yesterday than at any time previously; but, although evidently cast down, he still talks freely with the officers concerning the affair. He appears to think that as soon as the present examination is over he will be taken out and executed in the yard of the jail. To one of the Reporters he said, "To-morrow JACK go out in yard—big sticks—hang on yard-arm,"—describing by a motion the act of strangling with a cord. "JACK don't care—hang him on yard-arm." Yesterday he was visited by several persons from Guilford, Conn., one of whom was the captain of the sloop *Mediator*, and was acquainted with Capt. LEETS, his brother, and JACKALOW, who recognized and conversed with them. His statements to these persons did not agree with his first account of the affair. He told them that when the sloop was struck the Captain was down in the cabin, his brother at the helm, and he (JACKALOW) in the forecastle, cooking. At another time he said the Captain was steering, and his brother was at the bowsprit. He denied that they sailed up the Sound in company with another vessel, and repeated the story that the vessel was going to Virginia for oysters. He said there were no pistols on board. On being advised to tell the truth, as it would be better for him in the future world, he replied, "Good man told me not talk—might talk no good—he talk for me up stairs."

The reason the Marshal gives for not hauling the vessel up, and making a thorough search of her cabin, is the probability that there would be questions of jurisdiction to settle, and he prefers to leave the matter for the authorities before whom the prisoner is tried. Yesterday, United States Commissioner VROOM applied to the Coroner and obtained an order for removing the vessel to Jersey City for examination, with the articles which have been taken out of her cabin. At high tide she was taken in tow by a tug and transferred to Jersey City. Various rumors were circulated about the discovery of bodies floating in the East River, but they could not be traced to any reliable source.

The examination is to be resumed this morning, when several important witnesses will be examined.

The Case of James S. Williams, the Convicted Post-office Robber.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

My attention has been called to two articles in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, commenting on the case of JAMES S. WILLIAMS, who was recently convicted of a post-office robbery in this City, and giving the substance of a statement made by WILLIAMS to one of your reporters, who visited him in the Tombs since sentence was pronounced.

Having, in the discharge of my official duty, taken an active part in the prosecution and trial of WILLIAMS, it seems to me very proper that I should briefly refer to one or two points alluded to in one of your articles. You say:

"It will be remembered that the clerk at the Post-office, and the clerk of ADAMS & Co.'s Express Office, positively identified a Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS as the man."

I will repeat what I have already said in your columns, that no Post-office clerk ever identified HENRY WILLIAMS as having taken any letters from the Post-office, or as having ever been seen at the New-York Post-office; while *four* of these clerks did identify JAMES S. WILLIAMS as having so often called for advertised letters addressed to other parties than himself, up to about the time of his arrest, that the circumstance had been made the subject of frequent conversation among them. More than this, one of the clerks testified that he recollected giving JAMES S. WILLIAMS a letter the latter part of December inclosed in a buff envelope, upon which was printed the name of some bank—the time of delivery and the description of the letter agreeing precisely with the missing one from the Norwalk Bank. But I do not propose a recapitulation of the testimony.

I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that no one can feel more sincere commisseration and sympathy for the innocent children of this convicted man than myself, and I honor such emotions of sympathy wherever and by whomsoever exhibited. It is not the first nor the hundredth opportunity officially forced upon me for the exercise of sorrow and pity towards the suffering victims of the crimes of others. But the public are too apt to overlook the pecuniary loss, distress and misery occasioned by the reckless acts of those who prey upon the commercial and domestic correspondence of the community, and who, not thinking nor caring for the poverty and suffering their depredations bring upon the children of others, cry out, when they find themselves in the iron grasp of the law, "Oh, my children, my children!"

It is gratifying to learn that contributions have already been sent to you by humane and benevolent persons for the benefit of WILLIAMS' children. It is, nevertheless, a fact proved on the trial, that WILLIAMS, as late as the middle of January last, had nearly $3,000 in money, and it is also true that he has told several persons who have conversed with him since his sentence—Officer MCDOUGALL among them—that he now has in his possession funds to the amount of between $4,000 and $5,000. J. HOLBROOK,

Special Agent P. O. Department.

The British Coolie Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading American journals, any person well acquainted with the British West India Colonies, and the working of the "Apprenticeship" system, must be much struck with the false views entertained by the American public upon the policy followed by the English Government with regard to the supply of labor in its tropical possessions. May I be permitted to occupy a place in your valuable columns with a few words upon this subject?

During a residence of some years in Demerara, probably the greatest labor-importing colony in the West Indies, I possessed more than usual facilities for investigating this matter fully, and believe that I am conversant with the system in all its ramifications.

The principal error into which American journalists, and consequently American readers fall, appears to arise from confounding the Cuban Coolie trade, which is principally carried on under the flag of the United States, with the British Coolie trade. The two present many points of contrast, which I will attempt briefly to point out.

In the first place, the laborers imported into the British possessions are principally Hindoo Coolies, brought chiefly from Calcutta, while the Cuban immigrants are solely Chinese. In Demerara, the word *Coolie* means a native of the East Indies, and the few Chinese who have been taken there are not called Coolies at all. The supply of Chinese has hitherto been very limited, though efforts have lately been made to increase it.

The Coolies who are taken to Cuba are, on their arrival, sold to the highest bidder, are reduced to a condition little, if any, better than absolute Slavery, and are entirely cut off from all hope of ever returning to their native country. The

stereotyped. The singular steady ruling, below Specie point, for about six consecutive weeks, running into the Spring season, of Bills on London, excites much remark, and the present prospect of an advance on 108¾@108¾ seems about as dull as a fortnight ago. At New-Orleans, on Saturday last, (by the Adams' Express,) Exchange was quoted :

"The counter rate at the Banks for checks on New-York was steady, at a ¼ premium. Outside, though there was very little done, the rates for sight drafts on Boston and New-York ranged at from par@¼ premium. In time bills there was very little done, from the fact that there were very few offerings. We quote A 1 sixty days' sight at from 1@1¼@1¼ ₱ cent. discount; good to fair, 1¾@1¾@1¾ discount; Sterling stiffened to-day. There were sales of clear bills at 108¾@108¾; the dealers' buying rates were from 108¾@10¾, and a fraction over for something of the very nicest order. In bank bills there were sales of some thousands of pounds at 100. We quote extreme rates for clear from 108¼@108¾. Indocument bills the transactions were limited. We quote 107½@ 107¾@108. Very little done in francs to-day. Bank rate on Paris direct, f.5 16¼@f.5.15. Outside rates range from f.5.23¾@f.5.18¾, and dull."

The final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the indorsement by the Cleveland and Columbus Company of $400,000 of the Bonds of the Piqua and Columbus Road, virtually affirms the validity and binding obligation to pay on maturity an indorsement by the same Company of $200,000 Income Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road, which fell due in February, 1859. No direct attempt was made by the Company, at the time, to escape from their responsibility, but as the other case was still pending, the occasion was taken to claim an extension of the debt, in the same form, for ten or eleven years, with the difference that a sinking fund of $20,000 would be provided by the principal to the Bond, the Bellefontaine Company. A good portion of the holders, we believe, came into the arrangement; the remainder held out, preferring to hold their Bonds over due, and take the chance of prompter collection from the responsible indorser.

The following waste-to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer :

Total receipts	$233,031 06
Payments	212,916 09
Balance	8,046,466 29

The receipts include $111,000 for Customs.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "there is a strong disposition, if, indeed, there is not already a formal resolution to that effect, among the New-York Associates who completed the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, to allow the mortgages on that work to be foreclosed. A receiver is talked of, and HENRY HANNA and JOHN DURAND have been named in that connection as fit nominations."

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th of April, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company in this City.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of March 27 says of the railway traffic in that quarter :

"The earnings of all the roads centreing in Cincinnati for the month of March, will largely exceed the earnings of the corresponding month in 1859. The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, so far this month, are some $7,000 or $8,000 ahead of the same time last year. Between Saturday night last and Monday morning no less than one hundred and thirty-five cars of merchandise came in on this road from Dayton.

"The increase in the earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi road will be larger for March than they were for February, as compared with last year. The Little Miami will also show an increase.

"The earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, so far this year, are between $5,000 and $6,000 ahead of the earnings of the corresponding period in 1856, in which year the road did the largest business since its opening.

The following are the current quotations of GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street :

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10	Mobile, Ala	1¾
New-England	1-6	New-Orleans, La	1
New-Jersey	1-6	Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa	2¾@3
Philadelphia	1-6	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	1 @1¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅝@ ¾	Missouri	2¾
Baltimore	¾@ ⅞	Free Indiana	1¾
Maryland	⅝@ ⅞	Tennessee	1¾
Virginia	¾@ ⅞	Michigan	2¾
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Canada	¾
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been : 30 bbls. Ashes, 266 bbls. Flour, 1,404 bushels Corn 1 883 bushels Oats, 114 bushels Rye, 570 bushels Malt, 56 pkgs. Provisions, and 374 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $2 25 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—St. Domingo has been in active demand for export, and sales have been reported of about 4,000 bags, (including what had been previously advertised for public sale to-day,) at a fraction off 12c. ₱ lb. Sales were likewise made of 400 bags Rio, part at 14c.@14¼c., with 200 bags Jamaica, at 13c. ₱ lb., usual terms. At the close, it was said that importers held no Jamaica or St. Domingo.

COTTON—Has been quiet at old rates. Sales to-day, 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile, N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₱ lb	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¼	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13¼

DRY GOODS—Trade exhibits no really new feature. Domestic Cottons, generally, meet with much favor—being in lively request, both for home use and for shipment, at, in the main, fair prices. Woolens are not in very active demand. Fancy Cassimeres attract most attention. Imported fabrics are partially neglected, in private—the auction-rooms apparently presenting superior attractions to buyers. Linens are quoted generally firm, and well-known Silk fabrics are doing tolerably well. Fancy Dress Goods, Shawls, Millinery Goods, &c., are quite freely offered, and are decidedly heavy. The extensive catalogue sales are distributing large quantities among local and country jobbing purchasers. The demand is comparatively moderate from the South and Southwest, as trade with these sections of the country is nearly closed for the season. The inquiry from the West and North west is increasing, and this will be the chief source of country custom for some weeks. The public sales, to-day, were pretty well attended, yet the general results were somewhat unsatisfactory to holders.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 4,014 boxes Messina and Sorrento Oranges, at $2 25@$2 60; and 1,534 boxes Messina and Palermo Lemons, at $2 10@$2 25; and 100 half boxes Messina do., at $1 05@$1 10.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We have heard of sales of 6,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly at $5 15@$5 20; ordinary to very choice extra State at $5 25@ $5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 25@ $5 35; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 30 @$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 80@$6, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra State	5 25 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10 @ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25 @ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 70 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping brds.	5 80 @ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 05 @ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 20 @ 7 50

Southern Flour continues plenty and depressed. The reported sales reach 1,800 bbls. in lots, at $5 85@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.; and $6 15@$7 60 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 ₱ bbl. About 175 were sold within the range. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 55@$3 60 for Jersey; $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 62½@ $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request. Buyers and sellers continue to disagree about prices. Business is consequently spiritless. We have heard of sales of only 6,500 bushels, including white Canada at $1 57, some Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained, and white Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 85c ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. The reported transactions embrace 12,500 bushels at 71c. for mixed Western, and 75c. @76c. for white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet at former quotations. 6,000 bushels good State brought 80c., in store, ₱ bushel. Oats are attracting very little attention, including Canada at 42½c.@43½; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 35c.@41c. Southern at 38c.@40c, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs at Chicago.

	March 24, 1860.	March 25 1859.
Flour, bbls	29,379	35,402
Wheat, Spring, bush	446,660	305,930
Wheat, Red Winter, bush	9,007	236,285
Wheat, White Winter, bush	5,181	8,013
Total Wheat, bush	461,748	550,227
Corn, bush	1,085,704	72,850
Oats, bush	129,639	125,799
Rye, bush	7,668	179
Barley, bush	15,411	63,900
Total Grain, bush	1,590,280	810,935

HAY—Sales have been reported of 900 bales North River at 85c.@$1 05 for shipment and City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been reported to-day of 40 bales last year's crop at 8c.@12c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been very quiet to-day at former quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 45c.@47c.; some Porto Rico at 39c. @40c., and 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@32c.; also, by auction, 202 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been inactive to-day. A moderate inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; and for Resin, including common, at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers, for immediate and future delivery, at 59c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed; sales having been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 87 @$17 95 for new Mess; $17 25 for old Mess; $14 18½ @$14 25 for new Prime, and $12 50@$13 55 for old Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are in request at 9c.@ 9¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@7¼ for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is more active, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is abundant and declining. Sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in good demand at uniform rates. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@ $19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter salable and steady, at 14c.@21c for State, and 11c. @15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand, at 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 400 tcs., chiefly for export, at from $3 87@$4 50 for middling to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request, with sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba at from 6¾c.@7¾c.; 475 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 150 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; 800 boxes Havana, chiefly at 8c.@8¾c.; with 3,000 bags Babia on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 30,000 lbs at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 600 bbls., in lots, at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@⅜d.; 300 pkgs. Lard, at 23s. 6d.; with, by steamer, 200 boxes Cheese and 200 firkins Butter, at 40s. For Glasgow, 60 tcs. Rice, at 40s. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.; 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3½c.; 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, at 2s 9d.; and 150 pkgs. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d. For Antwerp, 200 bales Cotton, at ⅜c.; 4 000 bags Coffee, at 25s.; and 100 pkgs. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, March 29.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Frame cottage and lot No. 87 West 28th-st., 23.3x 98 9	$4,480
1 lot on west side of 2d-av., 49 feet 4 inches south of 40th-st., 24.8x100	2,900
1 lot on north side of 96th-st., 115 feet of Lexington-av., 25x100	1,600
1 lot on east side of 4th-av., 25 feet north of 70th-st., 25x80	1 425
1 lot on east side of 4th-av., adjoining, 25x80	1,400
1 lot on east side of 4th-av., adjoining, 25x80	1,375
1 lot on west side of Lexington-av., 50 feet 5 inches south of 51st-st., 21.6x100	1,425
1 lot on northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 50th-st. 21.6x80	2,900
1 lot on north side of 86th-st., (adjoining above,) 20x107.6	1,625
1 lot on south side of 84th-st., 575 feet east of 5th-av., 25x100	1,600
2 lots on south side of 50th-st., 180 feet east of Lexington av., 20x100 each	1,700

By Adrian H. Muller.

House and lot No. 75 West 21st., 25x98 9	13,025
1 lot on south side of 59th-st., 250 feet west of 1st-av., 26x100.4	1,000
1 lot on south side of 59th-st., adjoining, 25x100.4	1,050

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House and lot No. 410 Broadway, 26 10x175	60,500
Lease for ten years of Nos. 281, 279, 277 and 275 1st-st	900
Lease for nine years of Nos. 599 and 601 Washington-st	2,375
House and lot on southeast corner of 4th-av. and 36th-st., 19 8x61	10,900

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 37th-st,

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivalled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, NEW-JERSEY—Twelve miles from New-York by railroad—Will commence its 27th term of five months, May 1. All the arrangements of this school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department in charge of an experienced instructress, has been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvements, with the introduction of gas render the accommodations more complete and attractive than ever. Circulars may be obtained of R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located in the beautiful village of Fair Haven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Fifteen boys, about twelve years of age, can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. The school has been in successful operation for nine years. Summer Term begins 2d of May. Circulars at Shephard's book-store, No. 397 Broadway.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address F. HONDE, care F. Gentil, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, Bergen County, (near Hackensack,) N. J., accessible several times daily by stage or railroad, fare from Hoboken 25 cents. Next term opens May 7. Those desiring home comforts and thorough instruction for their boys, at $32 50 per quarter, please write for circular. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, Navigation, Geometry, &c., practically taught at hours suiting, day or evening, at PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 333 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons $2, 16 lessons; boys, $3 per month.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term will commence April 2 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. OCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York City; location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms $150 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCY—BIBLE HOUSE, New-York, for engaging teachers, purchasing pianos, school furniture apparatus, &c. Circulars of the best Schools furnished gratuitously. Call or address Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M. Box No. 2,971 New-York Post office.

EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY TO LET OR RELEASE.—The Threstomathic Institute, at Rye, New-York, long and successfully conducted, as a first-class boarding-school for boys, by S. U. Berrian, A. M. Apply to R. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 18 East 27th st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., C. D. SEELY, Principal.

$120 Per Year, both sexes. COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, Cooperstown, N. Y. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. $120 Per Year. H. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—STAMFORD, Ct. The Summer term will commence April 30, and continue 14 weeks. For circulars, apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—Persons having young ladies to educate please read our advertisement, which will be in the *Times* Saturday, March 31.

TEACHERS.

CIRCULARS OF THE BEST SCHOOLS, and full information supplied to parents gratuitously, by applying at the AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 346 Broadway. Schools supplied with teachers, and teachers with positions. "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, accustomed to tuition, a situation as governess in a private family. She teaches German, French, the rudiments of Latin, music, drawing, and all the various branches of a sound English education. For references, apply to Rev. H. Ragner, No. 17 Avenue A; and to Rev. H. Garlichs, No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Address S. H., Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A teacher in a private family, a short distance in the country, must be thorough in the English branches, also French, vocal and instrumental music. Apply at No. 175 Forsyth st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A GRADUate of Yale, desires a situation in some Academy or public school, or as private tutor. Best of references given. Address TEACHER, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield County, Conn.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS. Will continue open until June 1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SECOND NATIONAL GUARD.—THE MEMbers of this company are requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-soldier Matthew T. Vansantvoord, at Jamaica, L. I., in citizens' dress, with crape on the left arm, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 11 o'clock A. M. No other notice will be given. N. B.—Leave South Ferry by Long Island Railroad, at 9¼ A. M.
WM. T. FARNHAM, Secretary. ALEX. SHALER, Captain.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till suited at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor back room No. 3.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent lady dress; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as professed cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would take the entire management of a kitchen and dairy; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chambermaid; also, to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 8th-av., near 9th st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as an excellent cook and a good baker; also, has no objection to assist in washing, and is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 6 Bank-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a young woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer. Both have good City references; they wish to go out together. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has been long in this country, but has lived with the most respectable families in Europe. Apply at No. 124 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter; the other as dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; both have best of reference. Call at No. 531 6 h-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent widow woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. No objection to the care of a child; would take charge of the linen-room of a hotel. Apply at No. 820 Broadway, 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of children; no objections to travel to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 St. Marks-place, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do housework for a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would have no objections to do chamberwork and waiting. Has good City references. Call at No. 640 Hudson-st., near Houston, top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable young woman who understands her business thoroughly; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker and all kinds of desserts. The best City references. To save trouble none but private families need apply. Call at No. 147 East 11th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to go a short distance in the country—no the North River direction preferred; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 8th-av.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches; the best of reference from her last place; good bread and cake baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH person, a situation for California; she is a good seamstress, cutter and fitter, and would make herself useful; no salary demanded for two months after the voyage. She can have the best of reference. Address Mlle. NANETTE S——, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY FAITHful, capable servant, as good plain cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is a hard working girl; economical and neat in her duties and very highly recommended from her last situation. Apply at No. 63 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, who perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the care of children; can do all kinds of neat sewing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS to make shirts and underclothing for ladies, and baby's clothes; will cut and baste for a sewing machine and take care of an invalid lady. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress, in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 11 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business. The best of reference given. Call (for two days) at No. 113 St. Marks-place (basement).

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; would prefer the country or a family intending to travel; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 15 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer and baker. The best of City reference given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 10 Amity-place, rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference if required; can be seen till engaged in No. 58 East 16th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman with the best of City reference, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Call at No. 18 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 90 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 3, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing. Good reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and laces; also, fluting, and is a very good hairdresser; would not object to a little light chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a young woman as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best of City references. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as laundress who thoroughly understands her business, and, in particular, ladies' fine muslins. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED,—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, an experienced dressmaker, wishes employment by the day or week; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 428 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, as good cook, to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; can do plain sewing; is a very neat person. Call at No. 154 8th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A WELL-RECommended American girl, as chambermaid; and for a good, strong, industrious girl for general housework. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL (16 years of age) to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 8th-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as an experienced cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 32 West 13th-st., for two days, where she has lived over eight years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 36 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 85 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged widow lady; best of reference given; a widower's family preferred. Address Box No. 124 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS seamstress; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen all this week at her present employer's, No. 137 West 14th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at No. 13 and 14 Steuben House, 37th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A HUMBLE, HARDWORKING young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, washer and ironer, would do housework or chamberwork, waiting, nurse or laundress; is very neat about her person and kitchen, is willing and obliging; a home in preference to high wages; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse to travel with a family to Europe or through the United States; would go into the country; has three years' references from her last place, where she has taken the entire charge of children; is a neat chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT TIDY WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in fine style; wages $8. Also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as nurse; is perfectly capable to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand, if required, or would wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; recommendations from the first families in the City. Apply, for one week, to No. 843 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and will do housework in a small family; she is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., 2d floor, front room between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 44 West 10th-st., corner of Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; can do fine washing, ironing and French fluting beautifully, or new; has long and satisfactory City reference from some of the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 627 6th-av., third floor, front, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light washing; would mind children, or do fine washing, or light chamberwork; can refer to the place where she lived three years. Inquire at No. 185 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid; is willing and obliging; or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; satisfactory reference can be given for either place. Call at No. 84 Christie-st., in the rear. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; is a good baker; understands pastry, poultry, game and soups; has the very best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., west side, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, desserts, pastry, soups, baking, &c. Best City reference given. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; could take charge of an infant; by a young woman who refers to her last employer, with whom she lived two years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread baker. No objection to the country. Good City references given. Apply at 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 East 25th st., near 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as wet nurse; with a fresh breast of milk; her babe is ten weeks old; has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 28th-st., in the rear.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION, as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, laying out walks, &c.; can milk; has lived with first-class families; has good reference from his last employer; can be seen daily in this City. Any person wanting such may address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is one of the best grooms in the City; has been a thorough servant for many years. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and sobriety. Can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, for one week, at Mr. Disney's harness-store, No. 195 4th-av.; or address R. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom and good driver, and knows the City well; has no objection to a short distance in the country; perfectly qualified to cure heaves and other diseases; can bleed; can give first-class City references. Address J. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; perfectly understands all kinds of gardening, greenhouse, graperies, flower and vegetable gardening; has the best of City reference for the last nine years. Call on or address D. E. WHEELER, No. 257 Broadway, my past employer, for JOHN MARTIN, shall be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man; has lived about 16 years in Massachusetts with the most respectable gentlemen; also, lived in the largest places around this City, and has the best of characters and references to produce, and knows his business to perfection. Address P. M. L., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman and groom, who understands the management and care of horses and carriages; is steady and sober, and a careful driver; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best of City reference, Address J. C., No. 684 Broadway, Mr. F. Trainer's saddlery

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES—Review of Mr. DARWIN'S Book.

WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN—A Parallel.

CHINA IN CALIFORNIA—Interesting Description of the Habits of the Chinese in San Francisco.

JAPAN—State of Affairs in that Country.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR—Anecdotes of NAPOLEON.

MEXICO—Documents Relating to Recent Events; The Latest from Vera Cruz.

THE TRAGEDIES AT SEA—Full Particulars of the Latest Developments in the cases of the *E. A. Johnson* and the *Spray*.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE CATASTROPHE—Accounts of the Fire in Forty-fifth street.

POLITICAL—Movements of the Presidential Campaign; General Political News; Politics in Kansas Developments Concerning the Public Printing.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

EUROPE—The Cession of Savoy and Nice to France—The Cooile Trade.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous News, Markets, European Passengers, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIE O'REILLY—YANKEE COURTSHIP—TEDDY THE TILER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE QUEEN AND THE MECHANIC—HEIRS OF LAMMERMOOR—THE MIDNIGHT CONSPIRATORS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GAWAL-STREET, No. 806—WENLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

But little business of interest was done in the Senate yesterday. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. GREEN, that Congress adjourn from the 20th of April to May 21, was taken up, and after a short debate was rejected by a vote of 12 to 29. The bill supplementary to the act to protect citizens who may discover deposits of guano, was amended and passed. So was the bill to prevent desertions and facilitate enlistments in the U. S. Army. Mr. GROW having lost all hope of the House taking any action on the Pacific Railroad bill, gave notice that he should call up that measure next Thursday. In the House a message was received from the President, protesting against the proposed investigation of his official acts. After an exciting debate it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to report at any time.

The Railroad Committee of the State Senate reported yesterday in favor of restricting the milk freight on the Erie and Harlem Railroads to three-quarters of a cent per quart. Bills were passed for the protection of boarding-house keepers; relative to attempts to escape by State Prison convicts, and to the John-street Methodist Church in this City. Bills to provide for the erection of a City Hall in Madison-square, and for establishing a Nautical School in our Harbor were ordered to a third reading. So was the *Pro Rata* bill, the vote on which, after a spirited debate, was ordered to be taken to-day. In the Assembly, Mr. A. SMITH made an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the bill establishing a sanitary code for New-York, Kings and Richmond counties. The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in this City was lost by a vote of 39 to 61. By votes ranging from 93 to 16 to 86 to 19 the following City railroad bills were ordered to a third reading and passed: the Seventh-avenue; the Fourteenth-street; the Tenth-avenue and Fourteenth-street; the Avenue D and East Broadway; the Barclay-street and South Ferry, and the Houston-street.

The *Ariel*, which arrived last evening from Aspinwall, brings later news from the seat of war in New Granada. The State forces had defeated the armies of CARRILLO, the leader of the revolution in Cauca, in several engagements. In a combat which took place on the 22d of February, MOSQUERA's troops, under Gen. OBANDO, gained a victory over the Federal Chieftain's men, killing their commander, Gen. PLIAS, and 300 of them. MOSQUERA is now "master of the situation."

Intelligence from California to the 9th inst. is brought us by the Overland Mail. Much excitement existed regarding a bill under consideration in the Legislature, granting to a Company the right to construct a sea-wall along the water-front of San Francisco. There were indications that the bill appropriating $60,000 to the first Company which should construct a telegraphic line from San Francisco to the Mississippi would pass.

GEO. ACKER was hung at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, at 11½ o'clock, for the murder of ISAAC H. GORDON, at Montville, on the 18th of October last. The prisoner had previously made a confession, and his remarks upon the gallows were very brief. He died almost without a struggle.

The examination in the case of JOHNSON, the alleged murderer of Capt. BURR and the brothers WATTS, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was resumed before U. S. Commissioner WHITE yesterday. The additional evidence elicited was corroborative of that given on the previous day. The prisoner was committed for trial on the charges of murder and robbery on the high seas. He maintained the utmost composure throughout the entire proceedings. The attendance of spectators was very large.

The sloop *Spray* was yesterday surrendered to the United States authorities at Jersey City, and was towed to that place for the purpose of having her cabin thoroughly overhauled. The articles supposed to be stained with blood were also given to the District-Attorney, to be produced on the examination to-day. The prisoner adheres to his declaration of innocence. He has made some contradictory statements about the positions of the Captain and his brother at the time of the collision.

An increased business, marked by a good deal of speculative excitement, was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices were again on the advance. Pacific Mail touched 105, and New-York Central 76 ⅜ cent. No change in Money or Exchange rates.

Sales of Cotton, Flour and Wheat were limited. Prices generally favored buyers. Corn and Rye were depressed. Less activity was discernible in Provisions. Sugars, Molasses and Rice were more sought after. St. Domingo Coffee was in lively demand, for export. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

THE MODERN ROUND TABLE.—The New-Orleans journals politely, but somewhat mysteriously, assure the country that "the army of the Knights of the Golden Circle is on the point of leaving for Mexico." They add, however, that up to a recent date, "no invitation from Vera Cruz had been extended" to these gallant chevaliers. By "putting this and that together," as the gossips have it, we are led to the notion that the "Golden Circle" of this new military brotherhood, may be no King ARTHUR'S table round, but simply a disk of the precious metal stamped with the Mexican Eagle; or, in other words, a patriot doubloon; and that the delay in their departure is to be accounted for by the prosaic circumstances that the Juarez Government has not yet offered to pay their expenses.

The President in Tears.

Mr. BUCHANAN is evidently aggrieved. The Message which he sent to Congress yesterday is one of the most lachrymose documents ever issued from the White House. What it lacks in dignity, it makes up in wounded pride. It is a vehement appeal to public compassion, too humiliating to inspire respect, and not sufficiently dignified to enlist any considerable degree of sympathy. It is in every respect a painful document—one which will be read everywhere with surprise, and which is much more likely to excite contempt than any more amiable or respectful sentiment.

The House of Representatives propose to inquire into the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN has discharged the Executive duties of which, during all his life, he has sought the responsibility. If he were a neophyte in politics,—ignorant of political chicanery and the arts of intrigue and corruption which pave the ways of ambitious and aspiring demagogues,—if he had been suddenly snatched by a despairing country from the seclusion of private life, and thrust into the public service as the last hope of a decaying State,—there would be room to believe his astonishment and his protestations th be sincere. But, as he boasts in this very Message, he has been in office all his life. He has filled every grade of public trust. He has climbed step by step the ladder of promotion,—he has devoted all his life to the one task of mounting to the goal which he has finally reached. There is nothing in the shape of intrigue, of political trickery, which he has not tried, and by which he has not profited. His protestations of unsuspicious innocence will not carry conviction,—nor will his plea of gray hairs excite compassion.

The special pleading by which Mr. BUCHANAN seeks to evade the investigation which has been set on foot, is neither specious nor impressive. If he is as free from fault as he alleges, an inquiry can do him no harm. If not, it will do the country much good. Let it, by all means, go on.

Mayor Wood Abroad.

There could not be a better illustration of the way in which this City is sacrified to Federal politics than is afforded by the present pursuits of our worthy Mayor in Connecticut. He could not prove more clearly than he is now doing that he considers the municipal office which he adorns merely an instrument to enable him to look after the whole Union more effectually, that he values his position as Mayor simply for the additional weight which it lends to his utterances on the stump. FERNANDO WOOD, Esq., of New-York City, would, of course, not receive half so much respectful attention from admiring rustics as Mayor Wood, the elect and beloved of some 30,000 of the more disreputable portion of the Metropolitan population. Accordingly, ever since his election, he has devoted an amount of time to the business of "the party," which any man of less "executive ability" could ill spare from the business of the Mayoralty, if its duties be even half as onerous as he describes them to be. He has paid a long visit to Washington, to concert a plan of action, we presume, with his confederates; and during the last fortnight he has been dispensing wisdom in Connecticut, of which this unhappy City is in only too great need, as everybody knows. It seems, in short, as if we kept a Mayor, not for our own benefit, but for that of the nation at large, and as if our suffrages qualified everybody upon whom they are bestowed for the office of instructor-general to the entire Republic.

If any of our Connecticut friends should feel doubts about our competency to provide teachers for them touching the best manner of governing their own State, we advise them not to give utterance to them too hastily. There are some doubts which, instead of implying deliberation, afford positive proof of ignorance, and these are amongst the number. If they were in a proper frame of mind, and were clothed as they ought to be, in humility, they would acknowledge, without hesitation, that there is no man at whose feet people like themselves can sit with more profit than our Mayor. There is hardly a point of good government on which he cannot enlighten them, by information touching the administration of his own dominions. The reckless extravagance of the local Government in Connecticut, its crowd of highly paid officials, its enormous weight of taxation, would receive a stern rebuke from a mere sketch of the Spartan purity and simplicity of the system of which FERNANDO is the head. The hastiest glance at the cleanness and smoothness of New-York streets, the certainty and impartiality of its criminal procedure, the integrity which presides over all the pecuniary transactions of the Municipality, the high character and attainments of the two Boards of the Common Council, would cause every Mayor, Councilman, selectman and citizen in the old Nutmeg State to hide his head in the nearest sandbank through sheer shame; and if, finally, FERNANDO could favor his audiences with a full, true and particular account of the superiority in education, intelligence and morality of the mass of his supporters in this City over the farmers and mechanics and shop-keepers of New-England, he would drive the unfortunate Yankees to the verge of suicide, and, next to their disgust with their own deficiencies, would be their gratitude for His Honor's condescension.

We are indebted to Mr. WOOD for a great many novelties, a great many "new and striking situations;" but the position in which he has recently placed himself, of "guide, philosopher and friend," of confidential adviser, in short, to the Yankees, in all matters of government and political morality, is in many respects the most striking and, let us add, most diverting of any.

The Utah Problem.

The bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah seems likely to be dropped before the close of the session. Our correspondent in Washington states that the opinion prevails amongst many people that the only remedy for the evil is to let it correct itself. We doubt very much whether it is one of those evils that will correct itself, and we confess we doubt very much also whether an act of Congress prohibiting it could be carried out, without the presence on the spot of a large Gentile and monogamist population.

But these are certainly no excuses for not dealing with the matter at all. Congress has no right to abdicate its functions towards any body of people inhabiting United States territory. If the mass of the Mormon people are dupes, they are entitled to protection at our hands from the knaves; and if they are knaves, it is our bounden duty to punish them. The fact, if it be a fact, that the women are willing to live in polygamy, is no reason for our allowing them to do so. The concurrence of all the parties would not be received as a defence in a prosecution for bigamy in Washington or Kansas, and there is no reason why it should be so received in Utah. Our laws against bigamy are not so much intended or the benefit of conscientious adulterers as for the protection of those who have taste for it, but have not yet committed it; for the benefit of the unborn generations, who will owe most of any virtues they will possess to the purity of the homes in which they will be brought up, and of the moral atmosphere which will surround them. Nor does the fact that polygamy is committed in Utah by the wholesale in the least degree release us from any obligations which we should otherwise incur with regard to it. If a sect of Dakoits or Thugs were to settle in one of our Western plains, and to the rites of robbery and murder add the practice of widow-burning, there are few people who would advocate non-interference on the part of the general Government, on the ground that the whole of this interesting community were afflicted with the same weaknesses.

The fact that some thousands of men and women commit with impunity on United States territory, and in the presence of the United States army and Judges, acts which are made in other parts of the Union offences of the gravest kind, and visited with the severest punishment, is a reflection both on our honor and our strength.

A New Way of Avoiding Bad Debts.

There is a bill at this moment before the Legislature which is dignified with the name of "a bankrupt law," but which is in reality a measure for the abolition of all means of enforcing payment of just debts. It enables any man to wipe out all liabilities, no matter in what character he may have contracted them, whether as trustee or guardian or executor, if they are due more than one year, upon offering to assign all property actually in his possession for the benefit of his creditors. It does not contain a single provision throwing the slightest difficulty in the way of anybody's making a clean sweep once in every twelve months of all his pecuniary obligations. There is, we hope, not much chance of its passing, but the mere discussion of it reflects a good deal of disgrace on the body in which is was first introduced.

It is, however, looked upon, if not favorably, at least not unfavorably, by a large class of persons, who are so disgusted with the delays and inefficiency attendant upon the present mode of recovering debts in the Courts, as to desire the abolition of all laws for this purpose, and to have creditors left to their own devices for the collection of their dues—thus teaching them to take greater care as to whom they trust. This idea has gained ground a good deal during the last few years, and now finds a good many supporters among lawyers themselves.

It is, however, in our opinion, a mischievous fallacy, due to compounding two things which are entirely distinct—the law itself, and the procedure for enforcing it. The delay and vexation to creditors using legal means for the assertion of claims, of which so much complaint is justly made, are not caused by the fact that no debts may be legally recovered, but by the fact that the manner of recovering them is bad. They furnish a reason for amending the procedure, either by simplifying it and making it more certain, or increasing the number of judges, or in some other way; but certainly not for abolishing the law itself. It is not denied that if a creditor could get judgment and execution at once in the manner the law prescribes, he would in the majority of cases get his money. This shows, not that the remedy is not tolerably certain, but that it is intolerably slow. Quicken it, and you do away with a great deal of the evil which is driving so many people to despair. Whether the absence of any law for the recovery of debts would invariably secure their punctual payment, it is of course impossible to say, because the experiment has never been made; and yet it is only the certainty that such would be the result, that would warrant any Legislature in adopting so extraordinary a course as refusing to provide means for the enforcement of a class of contracts which are the sum and substance of all trade and commerce.

The talk, of which he hear so much, that if creditors knew that they must rely on their own exertions to get their debts paid, they would exercise such caution in giving credit that no bad debts would be made, is founded either on a very gross misapprehension, or a very gross misrepresentation of what occurs every day, both in business and in the courts. The great mass of debters against whom suits are brought are not notorious knaves, whom it was folly to trust. They are persons who, when the debt was contracted, and while their circumstances were good, were perfectly honest and trustworthy, but who subsequently, when assailed by temptation or pressed by adversity, have turned out rogues. Shutting out the creditor from all legal redress in such cases as these, is simply furnishing every man in business with a capital inducement for maintaining a good character for five years, that he may, during that period, accumulate enough booty to last him the rest of his life.

Moreover, the great mass of cases on the calendars of the Courts are not suits between an honest man and a knave, but between two honest men, who differ about the facts of a certain transaction. Our new school of reformers are sanguine enough to hope that if the Courts were shut on such people, they would immediately resort to amiable arbitration, and pay or lose in strict compliance with the decision. But nobody who has much knowledge even of honest human nature, as it appears in the mercantile world, looks forward to any such delightful consummation. Men would be men, even if there were no such things as judges or sheriffs in existence.

But, apart from its effects on our system of credit, it is a strong argument against the abolition of collection laws, that it would encourage, in cases of real or supposed fraud, resort to private means of redress. Of private war, we have, Heaven knows, enough already. We need not add one more to the list of wrongs and injuries, which juries are daily in the habit of accepting as justifications of murder and violence, for the simple and sole reason that the law provided no remedy. We need, if anything, more, not less, law. The principle on which the cry for the abolition of the laws for the collection of debt is based—that whenever the means provided by society for the removal of an abuse or evil is not entirely effectual, individuals should be left to rely for redress or protection upon the exercise of their own wits, or their own strength—is capable of very inconvenient expansion. The penal code, for instance, is very far from preventing *all* crimes. More than this, a large number go every year unpunished. This is, however, not generally considered a reason for abolishing the Criminal Courts and the police, and leaving every man to his own means of defence. Such a reform would unquestionably increase the vigilance of householders, and increase the business of locksmiths and gunsmiths; but would it be expedient or just? The healing art is notoriously still in a very defective state. Proper sanitary precautions—care as to food, exercise and clothing—are universally acknowledged to be better than medicine; and the abolition of the medical profession would unquestionably cause increased resort to these precautions;—but would it, for this reason, be advisable to extinguish doctors, and prohibit drugs?

Society, in short, has no more right to refuse to enforce a contract for the payment of money, than for the conveyance of a lot or the construction of a house. The provision of remedies for a breach of faith on one side, where reasonable caution has been exercised on the other, is as much a part of its functions as the provision of protection against burglars and assassins. There is no argument in favor of leaving us to our own devices to save our goods from swindlers, which may not be urged with equal force in favor of leaving us to defend ourselves as best we can against robbers. We come into society because singly we are fallible and gullible, as well as weak—because our arm is neither invincible nor our perception unerring; and we expect Courts and Sheriffs, in consideration of our taxes and good behavior, to supplement our deficiencies.

In short, this anti-debt law agitation is one more indication, not of the irremediable badness of the laws, but of the political lethargy and indifference which is laying hold of the entire community. It is part and parcel of the system, now so prevalent, of neglecting all public duties, and leaving public affairs to the rabble and the elements. Sooner than dabble in municipal politics, we leave every man to keep as many puddles and ash-heaps in front of his door as he pleases. If any one wants clean streets, we leave him to take his broom and clean them himself. If his affairs lead him through Centre-street after nightfall, and he gets knocked on the head, we advise him not to go there again. If he wants a carriage, and the hackman plunders him of double the fare, we advise him to ride in the cars in future, and if the cars are illegally crowded, we recommend him to walk. And now when he asks for a cheap and a speedy mode of making knaves pay him what they owe, we seek to save ourselves the trouble of reforming the judiciary and the procedure, by telling him to be more cautious about the people he deals with.

The Matter of Health.

We recently called attention to the fact that, as compared with Philadelphia, the mortality of New-York is 9,000 annually in excess of what it would be had we an equally efficient Health Department. This annual aggregate of deaths gave 200 as the weekly, and about 27 as the daily excess of deaths. Every Saturday our City Inspector publishes to the world the humiliating statement that the undertakers of the City have recorded on his books the names, ages and residences of two hundred citizens who have fallen victims to causes which it was in our power to remove. Nothing is more clear than that we are accessories to these wholesale murders, for to have power to prevent death, and not to exercise it, is certainly homicidal.

Startling as are these figures, (and they are official, and hence unexaggerated,) there is a background to the terrible picture which they paint for our contemplation, which must not be overlooked. We refer to the fact that it is not this excessive number of deaths which should alone excite our sorrow and regrets: this is but a tithe of the evil, for it must be remembered that for every one that dies several have been sick. By accurate computation it is ascertained that for every two persons that die at least five have been so sick as to be entirely incapacitated to labor. Let us apply this rule. During the past year there must then have been no less than 24,000 persons constantly sick, (and those who were adults incapacitated to labor) from the attack of diseases, the prevalence of which it is in our power to control. This computation gives also 75 cases of unnecessary sickness daily in our midst.

What a revolting summary of facts are here presented! Twenty-four thousand people of this City yearly languish on beds of sickness from the slow poisons which we ourselves administer. Seventy-five persons have to-day yielded to the fatal cup which we yesterday pressed to their lips. If this loss of time, aside from the long train of domestic expenses, could be placed to the credit of the laboring poor, as against the City, the public would be aroused to the necessity of preventing this waste of its money.

It is, however, often alleged that the foreign element in the population of New-York contributes this excess of mortality, and therefore no sanitary regulations can improve the public health. To prove that this is an error, we have only to refer to the facts which the Health Officer of London exhibits. No one who is familiar with the topography of the two cities, and the poverty and degradation of their poor classes, will hesitate to acknowledge that New-York, both by natural advantages and the condition of its laboring classes, ought to be by far the healthiest city. And yet, though London six years ago had as high a death rate as New-York now has, to-day she is one of the healthiest cities in the world. Says a London periodical:

"In 1854 London was more fatal to life than the country generally, but it has since been so improved, that its mortality in the last of the three years has been less than that of the country in the two previous years, being very nearly level with the average of all England and Wales."

Now, to what is this remarkable improvement in the public health due? Let the same journalist answer:

"There can be no doubt that this steady improvement in the general health of the people is due most especially to the successful exertions of the men who have been urging against every obstacle the main principles of sanitary reform, who have got rid of town burial-grounds, multiplied windows, analyzed poisonous victuals, poured down the ears of the multitude their little strains of knowledge about drains sewers and good water, and taught thousands to live in accordance with the laws by which men's bodies are governed."

What an admonition is this to the people of New-York City, who, instead of demanding of our Legislature the immediate institution of such reforms as experience has taught would render her as healthy as any city on the globe, quietly pursue their daily avocations undisturbed by the solemn procession of that army of 10,000 dead—victims of their negligence—which annually parade our streets! Of New-York it must yet be said, as of Liverpool, that "created in haste by commerce, by men too intent on immediate gain, and flourishing, while her working population was decaying in cellars, she has been severely taught the lesson that a part of the population—whether in cellars or on neighboring shores—cannot suffer without involving the whole community in calamity."

We are not unnecessary alarmists; if any one doubts these statements, let him investigate for himself. It is, indeed, to this very point we desire to bring the public mind—to investigate the condition of our laboring population, and learn their wants—satisfied that at least one common conclusion will be arrived at, viz.: that a thorough and efficient Health Department would remedy a vast number of the evils which now oppress our poor. We feel the more anxious at this moment because our Legislature, now rapidly approaching the close of its session, has before it a Health bill, carefully prepared, which, if passed into a law, would, in a great degree, relieve us of that annual decimation to which we are subjected. Compared with the saving of 9,600 lives during the present year, preventing 24,000 persons from wasting its precious hours, days and months on beds of sickness and languishing, how utterly insignificant are Gridiron Railroads and City Charter Amendments, which absorb the attention of our representatives. We again earnestly appeal to them to remember the Health bill.

What Next?

The State Senate yesterday ordered to a third reading a bill locating our City Hall on Madison-square!—To-day they will probably order the Post-office to be placed on the Central Park, and to-morrow the Battery will be legislated to Macomb's Dam. The Legislature seems determined to exhaust the catalogue of outrages upon the City of New-York and its inhabitants. There is no conceivable form of robbery, no practicable style of oppression, which they have not shown themselves ready and eager to perpetrate. Where all this will end nobody ventures to guess,—and many, in absolute despair, have ceased to inquire. The only chance of relief seems to be in the adjournment,—and everybody is looking forward now to that event with the eager agony of a besieged garrison expecting relief.

What, in the name of common sense, prompts the Legislature to send our City Hall to Madison-square? Mayor Woon, it is true, has bought two or three hundred lots on speculation in that vicinity, and naturally seeks to raise their price: but have his private speculations, as well as his political aspirations, become law and gospel,—the guide and rule of faith and practice, for a Republican Legislature? Is there to be, absolutely and literally, no end to the subserviency on the part of the Republican Party to his behests?

Possibly the country members are not aware that Madison-square is *three miles* from the business of the City—from nine-tenths of those for whose accommodation it is to be erected—and that its location there will accommodate nobody but those who have lots to sell. It is further in time from the two sides of the City than from the Park, because the facilities for reaching it are much less. Owing to the shape of the City, and the fact that all its main streets, railroads, and lines of travel converge there, *the Park* is, and always will be, practically, the centre and focus of the City; and if regard is had to convenience and propriety, the prominent public buildings of the City will be located on it. It is eminently the place for the City Hall, and nothing will prevent its being located there, but the necessities or the avarice of gamblers in City lots.

Why should the Legislature locate this building at all? What makes them the best judge of the best place for such an establishment? Why not leave something to the authorities of the City. Let the Common Council, or the Supervisors, or the City Hall Commissioners, or some other local officials, have something to say about City affairs? We have always acknowledged the necessity of supervision, on the part of the Legislature, over our City Government. But our legislators at Albany seem inclined to overdo the matter altogether.

But "petitions" are presented in favor of the removal! Of course they are. Any speculator owning half a dozen lots there can send two hundred names a day in favor of it, without putting himself to any special inconvenience. Remonstrances could be obtained twice as easily, if anybody had any faith in the wish or intention of the Legislature to act with fairness or justice. But the simple, lamentable fact is, all such confidence is gone. The universal belief is that the Legislature is reckless, corrupt, and utterly unprincipled in its action touching City interests. Our people have become quite reconciled to being plundered. They expect it as a matter of course, and only wonder what shape the robbery will take next.

Prof. Charlier's French Lectures.

Prof. CHARLIER closed his series of four lectures in French, upon French literature, last evening at the Spingler Institute. His third lecture was devoted to Mad. RECAMIER and her *salon*, of which he gave a spirited and very interesting description, with notices of the principal personages who made those gatherings so famous. Last evening he opened his lecture by some spirited and exceedingly discriminating remarks in answer to the question whether such assemblages as have made French society famous—gatherings in which conversation and social intercourse were the chief and sufficient attractions,—were possible in this country,—whether in a word the *salon* could be introduced here. A writer in the last *British Review* has discussed the same question in regard to England, and answered in the negative, mainly on the ground, natural for an Englishman, that the English people are above such trifling. Prof. CHARLIER took a very different view of the subject, and found the only obstacles to the *salon* here in the incessant occupation of Americans, in the lack of a class of cultivated, scholarly, rich people, who have plenty of leisure, and in the fact that those who are not rich already, are resolutely and laboriously seeking to become so. He found plenty of social gatherings here—but the people at them are either stiff and pre-occupied with their own thoughts, or else they break up into knots, and talk about business, politics, or other topics uppermost in their thoughts. Conversation seldom becomes general—turning upon themes in which all are interested, and enlisting the participation, as well as the attention, of the whole company. Still he had found circles in New-York society where this was not the case—and he was inclined to think, therefore, that the *salon*, in the French sense of the word, might and would be successfully introduced into America.

Prof. CHARLIER then spoke of the historians of France—GUIZOT, THIERS, THIERRY, and MICHELET. He gave graphic and spirited personal and biographical sketches of each—rehearsing their principal works, and marking critically the position which each of them occupied in the literature of France. GUIZOT and THIERS were also discussed, and contrasted as politicians,—constantly opposed to each other,—one rising and the other falling alternately through the successive changes of the French Government until the restoration of the Empire finally sent them both into private life. THIERRY'S labors, after he became blind, in which he was aided by his devoted wife, were described with admirable spirit, and MICHELET'S career was traced with equal vigor and fidelity. His recent books, *L' Amour* and *La Femme*, were unsparingly condemned;—the only explanation Prof. C. could give of his having written them was that, in his poverty, he had resolved to write something that would sell.

This series of discourses has been very well attended, and has contributed substantial, though inadequate aid, to the object which led to their delivery—the erection of a Church for a congregation of French Huguenots, of which Prof. C's. father is the pastor. They have contributed also to another object which Prof. C. has greatly at heart,—the excitement of a more general interest in the better and higher departments of French literature,—for he thinks that France is judged much too generally by the least worthy portions of her literary productions. Prof. C. is a very fluent speaker,—using notes only as aids,—always spirited and graphic in his style, clear and distinct in his elocution, and having that most indispensable requisite of an orator—familiarity with and interest in his subject. A very general desire has been expressed that he would continue the series still further, but we are not aware that any arrangements have been made or proposed for so doing.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Political.

MAYOR WOOD AND DR. BRADFORD IN WATERBURY, CONN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERBURY, Thursday, March 29—P. M.

Mayor WOOD addressed the Democracy of this city and vicinity last evening, on the political topics of the day. Hotchkiss Hall was filled to overflowing at an early hour, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance. The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. J. W. WARNER as Chairman, who introduced to the audience Dr. BRADFORD, of New-York. After he had made a brief speech, Mayor WOOD was then introduced. He was enthusiastically received and made an eloquent speech.

Mayor WOOD will speak in Bridgeport to-morrow, and in New-Haven on Saturday evening. Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, will speak here on Saturday evening.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT NEW-LONDON.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, March 28.

An immense Republican meeting was held at Lawrence Hall in this city this evening. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, addressed the largest audience ever gathered for political purposes in this city. The room in which the meeting was held was filled to overflowing, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the assembly.

UNION PARTY CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 29.

The Constitution and Union Party Convention was held in this city to-day. Two hundred and twelve towns were represented.

Hon. NATHANIEL SILSBEE was elected President, and addresses were delivered by the President, MARSHALL P. WILDER, Geo. S. HILLARD, L. EVERETT SAUNDERS and GEO. T. CURTIS.

Resolutions calling on the conservative and patriotic men of all parties to unite for putting down agitation and sectional differences, to check Government extravagance, to protect home industry, and for a thorough change in the political affairs of the State were adopted.

The Convention elected a State Central Committee, and a full list of District Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore, and also the following Delegates at Large: WM. APPLETON, of Boston; Col. JAMES W. BEAVER, of Boston. Substitutes are JOSEPH GRINNELL, of New-Bedford, Hon. LUCIUS SUMNER, of Great Barrington. The names of EDWARD EVERETT and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN were prominently mentioned in the Convention in connection with the Presidency.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 29.

The People's City Convention nominated Mayor HENRY for reelection on the first ballot. He was greeted with a grand serenade this evening.

From California.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE—MINING INTELLIGENCE—CONTINUATION OF THE WASHOE EXCITEMENT—STATE OF THE MARKETS.

MELOY'S STATION, Thursday, March 29.

The Overland Mail Coach, with regular San Francisco dates to March 9, and telegraphic advices to the 10th, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 9—12 M.

The all-absorbing question in the Legislature is the bill now under consideration, to grant to a company the right to construct a sea-wall along the water front of San Francisco. There is great danger of the passage of the bill.

The Senate has a Special Committee out spying out the country east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The design is to inquire into the expediency and practicability of annexing the Washoe gold and silver region to the State of California.

The Senate bill, appropriating $60,000 to the company completing the first line of telegraph between California and the Mississippi River, and $40,000 to the company completing the second line by another route between the same points, has been referred to a Select Committee. The indications are that the bill will pass.

There was $725,000 in the State Treasury at the close of last month.

There is a proposition to substitute the 118th for the 120th meridian of longitude as the boundary between California and Utah Territory, by which about 25,000 square miles of that Territory will be brought within the limits of the State, including the settlements and all the arable and inhabitable land in the western rim of the Great Basin. It is rumored in the Legislature that 50,000 Californians may visit this new mining and agricultral region during the ensuing season, and that it is proper and advisable that Congress extend the borders and Government of this State so as to include and protect them. This plan will be urged upon Congress as preferable to creating the proposed Territory of Nevada.

A bill has passed the Senate to authorize Butler County to issue $200,000 in bonds, to aid in the construction of the Sacramento Valley Railroad to Oroville.

The survey of a railroad route from Placerville to Folsom proves the ground more favorable than was anticipated, and it is estimated that the road can be completed for one million dollars.

A vein of coal has been discovered within two miles of the town of Sonoma, which is thought to be extensive, and of a quality closely resembling cannel coal.

The news from the Washoe mines continues of the same character as heretofore, and the near approach of warm weather is having its effect in a brisk emigration.

Orders continue to be received at San Francisco for the construction of considerable machinery for the Washoe mines.

Many men of means are leaving here for the Washoe region, and the amount of capital leaving us for that region is a prominent reason given for the light shipment East by the last steamer.

A passenger train of one hundred mules is soon to commence making regular trips between Nevada and Carson Valley.

The Grass Valley *National* has news that the owners of the ground known as the Shaft Claim have struck the continuation of the Comstock silver vein, about one-fourth of a mile from the rich mine already opened at Virginia City.

At last accounts from the original Comstock lead, the Ophir, the Mexican and the Central companies were engaged in extracting silver ore of astonishing richness. The Mexican Company had refused to sell any more of their claim, declining an offer of $1,000 per foot. The Ophir claim was held at even higher rates. About $100,000 worth of ore was visible at Ophir, which had already been extracted from the mine. The gulch or cañon for ten miles below Virginia City was being worked for gold, and paying largely. A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from Virginia City on the 29th ult., closes his letter as follows: "I have seen almost every mineral in the world here, gold, silver, lead, copperas, antimony, bismuth, plumbago, &c. Lead and copper I have seen in an almost pure state. Already mines of silver, or at least of silver indication, have been discovered for an extent of country sixty miles in length, and perhaps fifteen in width."

Very exciting accounts continue from the new gold mines in Southern Oregon. All accounts agree that the quartz leads at Gold Hill, near Jacksonville, are among the richest ever discovered on this coast. The ledge has been opened in two places, and two men have already taken out $50,000 from one of the openings, with nothing but ordinary mining implements. On the 5th inst., $75,000 was taken from the other opening, at least so we are informed by a telegram from Yreka, the northern terminus of the telegraph line. The people from the northern part of the State are flocking to Jacksonville daily by hundreds.

A destructive fire occurred in Sacramento on Sunday. Six valuable houses and a number of fine horses were burned. Total loss, $25,000.

Flour at last accounts was selling at 25c. ₱ lb. in Carson Valley; Barley, 37½c., and other kinds of provisions in proportion.

There have been no arrivals here since the last dispatch to Fresno City.

Sailed on the 7th inst., French ship *Jean Gougon*, for Mazatlan; ships *Blondel* and *Asa Eldridge*, for Callao.

The United States steamers *Saginaw* and *Shubrick* sailed on the 8th inst., the former for China and the latter on a survey down the coast.

Business this week from first hands has been light with the country. There has been more doing by the jobbers, but the demand lacks strength, and is not sustained at the close. The stock in the hands of both the city and country trade will be run down very close before taking in new supplies, in the hope of lowering the views of holders and speculators. The effect of all this is to make the market dull and inactive, while it is difficult to say which way the scale will turn. Crushed Sugar, though without transactions, is stronger; buyers offer 14c. without finding sellers. A retiring manager of the Refinery Company controls their stock of refined, which proves lighter than was supposed, and as all the Eastern is held by two operators, joint action by these parties will push the market to whatever point the consumption will stand; 15c. @ 16c. is talked of, and is likely to be obtained. The transactions in Candles this week were 4,000 Adamantines, in lots, to the trade, at 19c. The market closes heavy. In Coal there has been small jobbing sales, the tendency of all kinds being downward; Lacka wana is $16 ₱ ton, and West Hartley $20. There is not much doing in Coffee, and rates are unchanged. The Dry Goods trade is still dull. Dried Apples are heavy, and no good quality offering. Tin and Glass slow of sale at the last quotations. In Metals there is nothing doing. Molasses and Syrup are still high and quick. Nails are unsalable, at 3¾c. Naval Stores low and declining, for Tar, Pitch an

Rosin. Oils quiet, and little selling. Pork, no sales but for inferior, at auction, the market is sustained. Bacon firm; no sales. Hams are not mentioned. Butter—Sales, in lots, of 570 packages by auction, at 10c. @ 14½c.; also, sales 600 packages, via Cape Horn and the Isthmus, at 20c. @ 23c. Lard—In request, but without further advance. Rice inactive. Sugar—China No. 16, 8¾c.; No. 12 Cuba Muscovado, 9c. @ 11½c.; Crushed, 14c. offered. Spirits—Market totally inactive. Spirits Turpentine, nominal at 70c. Wines unchanged.

There has been an increase of fully 50 per cent. in the number of foreign invoices entered at the San Francisco Custom-house, from the 1st of January to date of this year, over the same period in 1859.

The new steamer, *Milton S. Latham*, has commenced running as an opposition boat between San Francisco and Sacramento.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO FRESNO CITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 10—5 P. M.

Raw Sugars are active; sales 1,000,000 lbs. China No. 1 to speculators and the trade. The highest price realized was 8¼c. Five hundred pounds of Levering's Crushed sold to jobbers at 16c. The country demand is somewhat better for general merchandise. Provisions are weaker.

A large fire occurred at Tehama on the night of the 9th, destroying the flouring mills situated there, together with the grain contained in them. The mills and the contents were valued at $100,000, upon which there was an insurance of only $10,000 in the Ætna Company.

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, March 29.

The Overland Express from Denver 15th inst., arrived to-day, bringing $1,500 in dust, six passengers and a large mail.

SUMNER & DORSETT'S livery stable, at Denver, was burned on the 18th inst.; loss small.

Advices from the Blue River diggings and the South Fork report continued heavy snows.

Flour was worth $25 per 100 pounds at Denver, and scarce.

Fires.

DRY GOODS AND DWELLING STORES.

EXETER, N. H., Thursday, March 29.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in this village last night. Loss about $15,000. Among the principal sufferers are S. H. PIPER & Co., dry goods; FOGG & FELLOWS, periodical dealers; WM. D. MORRILL, jeweller; G. WHEELER, meat market, and CARTER & THOMPSON, clothing.

CROCKERY STORE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 29.

Messrs. FELL & MARSH'S crockery store, on Gravier-street, was burnt last night. Loss $30,000, mostly insured.

COVINGTON, Ky., Thursday, March 29.

WOLF'S Flouring Mill was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000, which is uninsured.

The Kentucky Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 29.

The Hanson affair arose from some slight difficulty with the returning Bereans, who came back merely to dispose of their Kentucky property, without intending to remain. Some of the alarmed Kentuckians sent to Lexington for cannon and balls. This created an excitement, but all is now quiet.

The Canadian Parliament.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON BOOKS.

QUEBEC, Thursday, March 29.

The Government last night announced its intentions to repeal the Duty on Books, which was imposed during the last session of Parliament.

No Ice Off Newfoundland.

St. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, March 28.

No ice has yet been seen in this vicinity, and there is no probability of any difficulty from that cause this season. None of the fleet of sealing vessels have yet arrived.

Virginia Politics.

PETERSBURGH, Thursday, March 29.

At the Democratic Convention for the Fourth District, the delegates elected to Charleston were equally divided between WISE and HUNTER.

Railroad Consolidation.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 29.

The stockholders of the Little Miami Railroad have voted in favor of consolidating its earnings with those of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road.

Gov Stewart, of Missouri, Vetoes the Railroad Bill.

St. LOUIS, Thursday, March 29.

GOV. STEWART has vetoed the Railroad bill recently passed by the Legislature.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, March 29.

No signs of the *Arabia*. Wind fresh, west southwest. Weather hazy off shore.

FROM ALBANY.

City Railroad Bills through the Assembly

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29.

The Republicans of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus at half-past nine, Speaker LITTLEJOHN presiding, to nominate a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. On the first ballot H. H. VAN DYCK received 62 votes, and VICTOR M. RICE, 38. Mr. VAN DYCK was declared unanimously nominated. Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29.

Petitions for a City Hall in Madison-square, and to reduce the fare on City railroads to three cents, were presented.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of restricting the milk freight on the Erie and Harlem Railroads to three-quarters of a cent per quart.

Bills were passed relative to the Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street, New-York; relative to attempts to escape by State Prison convicts; to amend the charter of the Youatt Lyceum of New-York; to amend the charter of the Watertown and Rome Railroad; to incorporate the Kings County Savings Bank; for the protection of boarding-house keepers; and for the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad mortgage bondholders.

Bills to provide for the erection of a City Hall on Madison-square and establishing a Nautical School in the harbor of New-York, were ordered to a third reading. The enacting clause of the bill for the promotion of the arts was stricken out.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To prevent the fraudulent sale or concealment of property held under chattel mortgage.

To provide for a Police Court in the City of New-York.

The Railroad *pro rata* bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. HAMMOND spoke at length against the bill.

Mr. PROSSER supported the bill, when, on motion of Mr. SESSION'S, progress was reported.

In the Senate, Mr. TRUMAN moved to order the bill to a third reading.

Some opposition was made to the motion, but Messrs. SPINOLA, FIERO and COLVIN expressed their conviction that such a bill could never pass the Senate, and desired that a vote would be taken speedily.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and on motion of Mr. SPINOLA, the final vote was ordered to be taken to-morrow.

Mr. MCGRAW gave notice that he would move a substitute for the bill appointing Commissioners to equalize the freight tariffs on the railroads of the State, said Commissioners to hold office one year, and receive $6 per day, one-half to be paid by the railroads. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 29.

The report made yesterday by the Grinding Committee was taken up.

Mr. A. SMITH moved to strike from the report the bill establishing a Sanitary code for New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties. He argued that a bill of so much importance should be considered in Committee of the Whole, so as to give an opportunity for debate and amendments. While some features of the bill were good, others were very objectionable.

Mr. WEBSTER favored the motion on similar grounds.

Mr. JAQUES urged the House not to strike the bill from the report. It had been carefully considered, was a measure of great importance to the City, had been petitioned for by large numbers, and should pass without delay.

The motion to strike out was lost.

The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in New-York City, came up for a third reading.

Mr. GROVER moved to recommit. Lost.

Mr. GROVER then argued at length against the bill, and it was lost—39 to 61.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table.

A protracted debate then ensued on a motion to recommit the Anti-rent bill, to amend the revised statutes of alienation by deed.

Mr. ROBERTSON argued against the bill, and Mr. BINGHAM in its favor.

The bill to provide for the drainage of the Cayuga marshes was passed, 66 to 42.

The bill to erect Highland County was lost, 51 to 43. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MCQUADE moved that the several New-York City Railroad bills be next read.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

The House took up the New-York City Railroad bills for third reading under the resolution adopted in the morning.

The Seventh-avenue bill was first read.

Mr. PLUME moved to recommit, with instructions to amend so as to fix the fare at 3 cents.

After discussion by Messrs GALLIGUTT, ROBINSON, CORNLING, MCQUADE, JAQUES and COOPER, the motion was lost by 21 to 82.

Mr. MCQUADE then moved to fix the fare at 4 cents. Lost.

The bill was then passed by 93 to 10.

The Fourteenth-street bill was next read.

Mr. JAQUES moved to strike out the enacting clause, and argued against all the bills, deeming them prejudicial to the interests and an encroachment upon the rights of the City.

Mr. MCQUADE briefly replied, when the motion was lost, and the bill passed by 90 to 19.

The following bills were then read a third time and passed,

The Tenth-avenue and Fourteenth-street Road bill, 89 to 21.

The Avenue D and East Broadway Road bill—90 to 21.

The Barclay-street and South Ferry Road bill—86 to 19.

The Houston-street Road bill—89 to 19.

The Canal Appropriation bill was then made a special order for to-morrow, and the house adjourned.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING.

THE POLICE BILL—THE CALL OF THE HOUSE—UPTOWN CITY HALL—THE ANTI-RENT BILL—CITY RAILROADS—THE CHARTER—SANITARY LAWS—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

The Police bill was up in the Senate last evening, by a special vote.

Senator SPINOLA pitched into it vigorously, citing as arguments against the bill, quotations from the report made by himself to the last Senate, and extracts from the New-York *Tribune*, in about equal proportions.

Senators P. P. MURPHY, HAMMOND, and H. D. ROBERTSON, spoke in favor of the proposed changes—indicating clearly that the bill was chalked as a party measure, and would be voted for as such. Thirteen sections were gone through, then progress was reported, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow evening.

This morning, in a brief session in Committee of the Whole, the bill to construct a City Hall in Madison-square was ordered to a third reading. All the New-York Senators appeared to be in favor of the bill, and no one Senator opposed to it.

There was literally nothing else done in the Senate—the Clerk plodding wearily along through a mass of legislative matter, and calling the roll of Senators to vote on the final passage of bills. At last the attendance was so thin that those present took a recess.

The House held a session yesterday, which lasted until 20 minutes of 7 o'clock. At 7 o'clock, under the rules, the session should have been resumed. At that hour there we not above thirty present, and the thirty ordered "a call of the House." In the process of arresting members, hearing excuses, &c., &c., the remainder of the evening was very profitably frittered away. Doubtless in the two hours thus disposed of, some "little bills" will trace their ultimate defeat.

This morning the third reading was resumed, and was carried along quite successfully until one of the Anti-Rent bills was reached, when the spirit suggested Mr. ROBINSON to move a recommitment, and on that motion to speak for an hour in vigorous opposition to Anti-Rentism, in all forms and in every conceivable shape.

Of course Mr. BINGHAM, under whose auspices the bill had reached a third reading, felt called upon to defend his measure, and so, *pro* and *con*., about three hours' more time was disposed of, without anything being done. Mr. ROBINSON'S motion to recommit was lost—Ayes, 54; Noes, 54; and then the bill was read and lost—Ayes, 54; Noes, 58. The Highland County bill was also read and lost—Ayes, 50; Noes, 53. The bill to regulate the size of fruit measures was also read and lost—Ayes, 31; Noes, 60.

After this, the House thinking it time to do something useful, or more profitable, by a vote of ayes 80, to noes not worth the counting, ordered the City Railroad bills to be read out of their order. The Seventh-avenue was taken up first, and was being read in haste, when the hour arrived for adjourning, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock. Before this reaches you "the whole setting will be hatched." *In a full House, they would have* 85 *or* 90 *votes.*

The Conference Committee on Tolls progress slowly. Matters are being suggested, and the ways made easy for something that shall let the Senate down easy, and yet sustain the Administration resolutely and vigorously. You can fancy that such a labor is not light, nor to be accomplished in the "twinkling of an eye."

The amendments to the New-York Charter have been under consideration in Committee of all the New-Yorkers present here in Albany. "Things" have simmered down again, until it looks as though something practical would come of it.

The Sanitary bill is going along well—for a wonder, the Grinding Committee taking it up and putting it through. It is so unusual for a public measure to receive such favor, that I am surprised exceedingly at this. Perhaps it was used to sandwich between two doubtful little jokers, that thereby escaped detection.

The caucus to nominate a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction transpires to-night. VAN DYCK will undoubtedly be nominated, and of course reëlected, though it might have been otherwise.

The weather is turning warm again, and the Capitol parks have all quite a shade of green. LEO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STONECUTTERS' STRIKE ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—The men who were engaged in cutting stone for the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue, are still on a strike, no terms having yet been agreed upon between them and their employer. They held a meeting yesterday, and, in answer to the sympathisers who met in Millman's Hall, adopted the following:

"We, the stonecutters of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, return our sincere thanks to the meeting held at Millman's Hall, for the resolutions adopted by them Feb. 28, supporting us for looking for our rights at the present time at the Cathedral. You have our sympathy, and we hope that the day is not far distant when we will go hand in hand together to crush tyranny, as honorable citizens ought to do."

There is at present no appearance of a disposition to yield on either side.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—There was a rumor yesterday that there was to be a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to take action upon some of the nominations before them, in the absence of Mayor WOOD. It proved, however, to have been only a hoax, which it was thought might be telegraphed to the Mayor, who is in Connecticut, and cause him to return in haste.

A CHEAP LUXURY.—ROBERT ACKERMAN was fined $15 by Justices BROWNELL and CONNOLLY in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for knocking ROBERT BRELEY down and giving him a black eye. A., it seems, went to B.'s house, and having been admitted into the hall, accused B. of having abused his (A.'s) boy. B. denied it, A. reaffirmed it, B. said, "It is a lie," and A. flogged him. Justice KELLY dissented from the decision of his colleagues; he thought the defendant should be imprisoned.

Police Reports.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS—A PISTOL DRAWN UPON AN OFFICER—SEIZURE OF WORTHLESS BILLS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Soon after dark last evening, a well-dressed young man, named Thomas Newell, attempted to pass a three-dollar counterfeit bill on the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Conn., at the store corner of Ninth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, but the proprietor refused to accept it; and after Newell left, the circumstance was made known to Officer Tompkins, of the Twenty-second Ward, who immediately went in pursuit of the supposed forger. After Tompkins had traced the man a short distance he met Officer Cottrell, of the same Precinct, who was in citizen's dress, and directing him to follow the suspected party, so that suspicion on his part would not be excited, Officer Tompkins dropped behind. Soon Newell entered another store in the vicinity, where he sought to dispose of the same worthless bill, when his arrest was immediately effected. The prisoner was taken to the Station-house, where, having been searched, $5 in worthless money was found upon him, and he was identified as a resident in a house in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh avenue, that the Police had supposed was the resort of a gang of counterfeiters. The officers determined to go there and arrest its inmates. In answer to their summons for admission John M. Parker *alias* Garrett, came to the door, but on learning the nature of the officers' business, he drew a large self-cocking rifled barrelled pistol and threatened to shoot the first man that dared to touch him. The officers were unarmed, and as a young man, named Frederick Miller, besides two females, were also arrayed against them, Thompson left to obtain assistance, while Cottrell remained to guard the place. Capt. Coulter and a force of men soon arrived and arrested Parker, Miller and the two females, but it subsequently appeared that the interval between the departure of the officer for aid and his return with it, had been occupied by the prisoners in destroying the evidences of their guilt. One of the women, who claimed to be Parker's wife, was found in a bedroom on the second floor engaged in burning thick bundles of bank notes in the grate; fragments of the bills were lying around the fender. An attempt was made to secure some of the charred paper, upon which the letters and figures were still visible, but the woman snatched it from the officer, and afterwards thrust the remainder down into the fire with her bare hands, thus effectually concealing all trace of the greater part of it. The prisoners were all conveyed to the Station-house and locked up to await examination. Some $13, mostly in altered bank bills, on various banks, in different stages of preparation, were found upon them. A portion of the money was recovered from the stockings of one of the females. A partial search of the house resulted in finding a large quantity of chemicals, rolls of bank-note paper, metal for the manufacture of bogus coin, and a variety of other articles and implements, supposed to be used by counterfeiters. The house, which is one of a row of neat four-story brick buildings, will be thoroughly overhauled by the police, when doubtless other evidences of the guilt of the accused will be furnished. Several parties, who allege that they have been victimized by the prisoners, will appear against them to-day.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of the unknown man found early on Wednesday morning, in an open lot in the Nineteenth Ward. There was no evidence to show how his wounds had been received, so the jury declared that his death was the result of violence at the hands of some unknown person. He was dressed like a laborer, and his age was about 35 years.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Last January, DANIEL MCCUE, an Irishman, thirty-seven years of age, was so severely burned in a barber's shop, by the overturning of a kettle of hot water, that he died last Wednesday. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of a Frenchman named A. LENE, was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, N. R., with contusions on the right temple and nose. A verdict of death from "supposed drowning" was rendered. The deceased was 45 years of age, and carried on the business of last and boot-tree making, at No. 312 Pearl-street.

Arrest of Two Escaped Convicts.

A few days since we published an account of the escape of three convicts from Sing Sing through a scuttle-hole. It was supposed that one of them had gone up to close the ventilator of the chapel while the regular keeper of the hospital was absent, and started the catch, then informed the others what he had done, and with them escaped. They went up the river as far as Peekskill, where they concealed themselves till night, then stole a yawl-boat from a sloop lying at anchor at the dock, and rowed across the river, landing below Caldwell's. In crossing the mountain towards West Point, they lost their way, and one of them (VAN LEET) went to make inquiries and procure refreshments, leaving JOHN FRANCIS and JOHN DOYLE hidden in the bushes. The latter wandered off, and seeing a man chopping wood, requested him to direct them to Buttermilk Falls. He lived there and was about returning thither, He started for home followed by the two convicts, but they had not proceeded far before they told him that they would not go to to the Falls until morning, and turned round and walked back. The man suspecting them, from their actions and dress, to be escaped convicts, procured the assistance of five men, and surrounded that portion of the woods in which the convicts were. The two fugitives were soon found, and after a brief resistance were secured. DOYLE was armed with a club, and FRANCIS with a dissecting-knife, but neither of them injured anybody. They were taken back to Sing Sing; but VAN LEET is still at large.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH—"A Plea for the Dissolution of the Union," delivered at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BATES, Political Opinions of Mr. BATES.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—Count CAVOUR'S Reply to the French Government, General View of the Italian Question.

HARRIET MARTINEAU ON ENGLISH WOMEN—An interesting article.

MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY—Curious Letter on American Institutions.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTIES—Full account of the recent Naval Engagement.

THE TRAGEDIES AT SEA—Narratives of the Affairs of the Sloops *E. A. Johnson* and *Spray*.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

EDITORIALS—Articles on current topics.

CONGRESS.—Reports of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress during the week.

AGRICULTURAL.—Spring Work on the Farm, Hints for the Season. Recipes, &c.

RELIGIOUS.—Notices of Religious Movements.

Personal paragraphs, Obituary notices, Literary and Art items, Miscellaneous news; full reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets in New-York.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per year; Ten Copies to one address, $10.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machine.....$100
No. 1 sewing machine.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....56
Hemming gauges.....4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,

Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

The New Work of Espenscheid, just issued, is a Spring dress hat for gentlemen, of unequaled style and quality. For sale only at No. 118 Nassau st. Price $3 50.

Iron in the Blood.

DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron combined, sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietors,
N. L. CLARK & CO., No. 429 Broadway,
and by all Druggists.
A pamphlet, on the importance of iron in the blood, had on application.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

Parker Bro's London Club Sauce is just the article long needed by the public to take the place of the many inferior sauces which have enjoyed a monopoly and reign, sold as exorbitant prices. Superior and cheaper to all others in use, the great sale it is now enjoying is the best test of its merits and popularity. Sold by all respectable grocers, and by A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dyes, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Every Day Young Men and Others receive advice by means of phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, as to proper pursuits, how to control the passions and make the most of themselves, which advice is worth vastly more than a mere fortune.

Household Furniture Sale.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. (store No. 23 Nassau-st.) will give their personal attention (as usual) to the sales of persons removing or declining housekeeping. They will also have regular sales during the season at their store, for the convenience of those who may desire this medium of sale.

Ladies.—The Spring time of the year is coming, and if you wish for handsome Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slippers, 6s. to 14s per pair, with boys', misses' and infants' Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-street.

$50—New Shuttle Machine—$50.—THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY introduce to the public their manufacturing machine, shuttle-stitch, high-speed, strong and beautiful. Office No. 469 Broadway. VERNON & CO.

Phalon & Son's Cocin, or Deodorized Cocoanut-Oil, is the best and cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 6 9 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's Patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and to local agencies.

Hunt & Dusenbury, Successors to Leary & Co., Leaders and Introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, this day issue a new style of Dress Hat for young men. Price Four Dollars.
Nos 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Bridgewater Paint.—Metallic Coating of Silica, for Roofs, Outside Work, Railroad Bridges, Depôts, &c. Contracts for Painting received at Depôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane. HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof LOCKS and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Destructive Fire at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, March 15, 1860.

Messrs. O. Mazange & Co., Agents for Herring's Champion Safes.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you last year, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from the fire at the destruction of our office and building this morning. When we opened the safe after the fire, we found its contents in as good condition as when put in last evening. The safe was exposed to a severe test and proved its FIRE-PROOF qualities. We cheerfully recommend HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES to our friends and the public. MALONE & FOOTE.

FIRE AT WARRENTON, GEO.

WARRENTON, Geo., March 19, 1860.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* The Herring's Patent Safe which I bought of you in April, 1858, has stood the fire. My house was burnt the 15th inst.; when the safe got cold I opened it, and found my books, papers, and money all safe and sound. I would like to know whether it would stand another fire. Yours, respectfully,
FOSTER H. THOMPSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burg'ar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—EMMET.—In this City, on Thursday, March 29, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Mr. Dickson, JOHN N. ALSOP GRISWOLD, of this City, to JANE, daughter of the late Prof. John P. Emmet, of Virginia.

BIERLING—KOOP.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. Robert Lowry, Mr. MAURICE BIERLING to JULIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of G. Henry Koop Esq.

KNIFFIN—OGDEN.—At Green Point, L. I., on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. G. Talmage, Mr. CHAS. E. KNIFFIN to Miss ANNA W. OGDEN.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

OWEN—HILL.—At Rochester, on Wednesday, March 29, by Rev. Dr. Owen, of New-York, assisted by Rev. J. Edwards, EDWARD J. OWEN, Esq., of New-York to Miss HATTIE H. HILL, daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., of Rochester.

TIEMANN—MEGIE.—In Boonton, N. J., on Wednesday, March 28, by Rev. D. R. Megie, Mr. J. W. Tiemann to Miss MARIE A. MEGIE.

DIED.

MCDOUGALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 28, MARGARET MCDOUGALL, in the 85th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Maria Wagner, No. 99 East 35th st.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 28, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM VAN NESS LIVINGSTON, son of the late Henry Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 St. Mark's place, without further invitation.

WALDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, MARIA PALL, eldest daughter of the late Jacob T. WALDEN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Saturday, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives are requested to meet at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Cooke, No. 60 West 11th st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

CHEESMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 29, of croup, ANNIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Dr. T. Matlack and Maria Louisa Cheesman, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 5 East 27th-st., on Saturday, March 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CONANT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, after a protracted illness, MARY SANBORN, wife of Dr. D. S. Conant, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 133 4th-av., on Saturday, March 31, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

GILMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 28, after a short, though severe, illness, LOUISA OWEN, wife of John Gilmore, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, April 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 92 6th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Erie, Penn., and Chicago papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Thursday evening, March 29, Mrs. ELISABETH GRAHAM, wife of William Graham, in the 23d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her father, Mr. Thomas Bell, No. 10 Perry-st., on Saturday morning, March 31, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Brookville for interment.

MCINTYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, March 28, at 12¼ o'clock, after a short illness, CHARLES L. MCINTYRE, printer, in the 25th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Albany, on Thursday afternoon, for interment.

REEDER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, March 28, EMMA JULIA, wife of George W. Reeder, and daughter of Hannah Loring, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Episcopal Church, in North 5th st., near 4th, this (Friday) afternoon, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

HEBARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 29, at the residence of her son Henry, No. 118 State st., after a brief illness, LAETITIA HEBARD, wife of the late Daniel Hebard, of Poughkeepsie, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services may be expected at the son's residence, as above, this (Friday) afternoon, March 30, at 3 o'clock. The body will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M. Friends and relations are invited to be present.

TARRETLY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday morning, March 29, of congestion of the brain, EUGENE TARRETLY, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 283 Atlantic st., this day, (Friday,) March 30, at 2 o'clock.

VAN ZANDT.—At St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Thursday, March 22, MATTHEW T. VAN ZANDT, of this City.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, March 31, at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class. No. 151, *March* 29, 1860.
22, 43, 59, 49, 30, 25, 68, 58, 26, 14, 64, 37, 21.

Class No. 152, *March* 29, 1860.
39, 66, 3, 8, 47, 9, 20, 78, 4, 33, 41, 11, 58.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ATKINSON'S
Unrivaled
PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE
Imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath, and renders the cleaning of the teeth a pleasant and refreshing duty.
For sale at RUSHTON'S.

WINDOW SHADES
Manufactured by
PRISON LABOR.
We sell to the jobbing trade only.
The attention of large buyers solicited.
A. BARRICKLO & CO., No. 35 Murray-st.

BOYS' SILVER WATCHES,
FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE
Uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body. Warranted. 8s. per bottle. No. 67 Walker-st., New-York; BATES, Boston; CALLENDER, Philadelphia.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

WHAT IS AT?—WHY HAVN'T YOU SEEN it? Seen what—the man monkey? No! but that NEW PATENT FIVE MINUTES' TEA KETTLE. The QUICKEST BOILING and the NEATEST ARTICLE I ever saw. For sale at the house-furnishing and hardware stores.

A SUPERB PICTURE.

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PAINTING,
IN OIL COLORS,
MAGNIFICENT CHROMO LITHOGRAPH,
Presenting every tint, and shade, and color of the original painting, in all of its
EXTRAORDINARY SPLENDOR.

The first impressions of a new and superb engraving of ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated painting of THE HORSE FAIR, printed in beautiful oil colors, are now ready. Its size is nearly two by three feet, embracing more than TWENTY DIFFERENT TINTS, SHADES, AND COLORS, and it will present, upon the walls of the parlor, drawing-room or art gallery, all the splendid effect of a superb oil-painting. So rich and costly an engraving, requiring so much artistic labor and skill in its production, has never before been sold in this country or Europe for less than $5 to $10 per copy; yet, assured of the sale of a very large edition, we shall furnish them at the low price of

$1 50 PER COPY,

delivered, free of charge, at any Post-office in the United States, and an extra copy for a club of five.

We will furnish the above engraving, with the UNITED STATES JOURNAL one year, for $2, and an extra copy of each for a club of five. This is a great offer, for the Journal is alone worth more than the money. The *Christian Advocate* says: "It is one of the largest, best and cheapest periodicals in this country."

We will furnish it, with Dickens' ALL THE YEAR ROUND one year, for $3 50, and an extra copy of each for a club of five.

The London *Times* said of the painting, of which the engraving is a copy: "On standing before it, all preconceived ideas vanish. We have a splendidly luminous effect; the most powerful, natural and truly elegant painting that has been exhibited in this country for many years past."

William Ross Wallace, on receipt of a copy, wrote a beautiful poem, from which we quote the following lines:

"Fire-eyed Arab of the desert!
In your being's daily need
Are you made the only lover
Of the glorious, gallant steed?
Do you only pr

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT MARBLE BASEment and brick mansion house No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, together with over four lots of ground. House 66 feet front by 55 feet deep, built by day's work under the immediate superintendence of the late owner, has solid oak staircase, and solid mahogany doors on parlor story, strong brick partition walls and cemented cellars. A large green-house is attached well stocked with choice plants. Grounds 55 feet front by 200 feet deep, tastefully laid out as a flower garden. Gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with Oil cloths, gas fixtures and parlor pier mirrors sold with the house. Possession given immediately if required. For cards of admission to view the premises apply at the office of BACH'S SONS & CO., Furman-st., near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, farm-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.

Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.

Also, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill, and 10th, 34th and 37th sts.

Also, FOR SALE—Lots on 86th, 125th, 84th, 85th, 114th, 120th, 131st and 136th sts., and 2d, 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE—Several desirable houses and lots in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

A. K. FOSTER & CO.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN estate—Those 2-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, each 20 feet 6 inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desiring purchasing will find the above desirable, both as an investment or location and being finished in thorough modern style; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantels, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—CAN LET 25 modern-built houses up town; 20 tenement houses, in good order. Houses let and rents collected in all parts of the City. Property taken charge of by the year.

C. W. SHERWOOD,
Bull's Head Bank Building, cor. 25th st. and 3d av.

REFERS TO
R. Williamson, Esq., President Bull's Head Bank;
T. E. Eldridge, Esq., Cashier Bull's Head Bank;
J. C. Appleby, Esq., No. 133 Water st.;
R. J. Timmerson, No. 8 8th-av.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 9 inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet deep. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are finished in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WATER LOTS in Brooklyn, adjoining the Bridge-st. Ferry, 300 feet fronting on the river, and extending back to John-st., suitable for any general storage business, having a good depth of water alongside the bulkhead, and over 200 feet in length directly in front. Also other lots, one, two and three blocks back from the river, suitable for manufactories. Apply to ANDREW H. SANDS, No. 2 Hanover-st.

5,000 ACRES NEW-JERSEY LAND, well wooded, between New-York and Philadelphia, near the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and three-quarters of a mile from navigation. Soil is loam underlaid with clay; climate as early as Baltimore. Price very low; terms easy, and title perfect. For further particulars apply to JOHN MORETT, Jr., at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 29 West 30th-st., containing all the modern improvements, located between 4th-av. and Broadway; built in 1857. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock. Possession may be had the latter part of April. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN THIRTY-FIRST-STREET FOR SALE—The valuable four-story house and lot No. 22 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. The house is 25 by about 60 feet, in complete order, and contains all the modern improvements. Terms to suit. Lot 25x98 feet nine inches.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AVENUE, BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., a large four-story house, 27 feet front and 186 feet deep, fine brown stone front, with portico stoop; 16-inch party walls, 14 feet below the curb; three large rooms on each floor furnished with the best of all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, SITUate on west side of Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts; size, 24x45; lot, 65 feet; three stories high, basement, stone front; also, No. 44 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., four-story, English basement, brick front; size, 24x48; by R. G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE three snug 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 235 and 237 Livingston-st., near Hanover-place; genteel location, convenient to Fulton-av. cars, are in good order, and contain gas, Ridgewood water. Prices, $3 400 and $3,600. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. SELYOE, No. 516 Broadway, New-York, or No. 352 State-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome brown-stone English-basement house No. 15 St. Felix st., (first street below Fort Green-place;) three stories and attic; in complete order, with the modern improvements; close to the Fulton or Atlantic-av. cars; must be disposed of soon. Apply to H. SMITH, Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADIson-square, in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,000, without the furniture. A mortgage for $10 000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., five stories, basement and cellar; replete in all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and underpellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 230 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY, attic and basement brick house, with Croton, bath and gas, situated within a block of the corner of Broadway and Grand-st., suitable for a gentleman who desires a residence in town near his business. Inquire at No. 81 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY-HILL—ONE NEW first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house No. 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; hard-wood doors on the parlor story, and mahogany blinds in front; size, 21x55. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—VERY choice locations, viz.: The three-story Philadelphia brick Nos. 174 and 176 Fort Green-place, (late Cantonst.) within a few steps of the Fulton av. cars. Water, gas, &c. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT COST—TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses on south side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Nos. 54 and 56; size 21 by 50, with all the modern improvements; built by one of the oldest builders. Inquire on premises of D. W. BUCKLEY, or at his residence No. 93 West 27th-st., which is also for sale.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house No. 13 West 34th-st., 25x65; lot 126.6; finished with all the modern improvements. Also, a stable in the rear, 25x32.6, with entrance from 35th st. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 95 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A store and dwelling in good order and well located for business, with one acre of land attached, in the town of Eastchester. Apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO., No. 218 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. ROAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses in West 38th-st., Nos. 21 and 24, four stories and basement, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire of W. & J. YOUNG, No. 31 21-av., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 79 SOUTH 4th-st., Brooklyn. E. D. Terms easy. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, No. 122 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh), or to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 189 10th-st., New-York.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—NINE LOTS between 124 and 125th sts., and west side of 4th av. Price low, and no money wanted if improved. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON 131ST-ST., below the 1st av., a two-story frame house 20 by 46 feet; lot 20 by 96 feet 6 inches in a very fine neighborhood. Price, $1,800. Apply at No. 1 036 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HIGH STOOP HOUSE on Mansfield-place; contains all the modern improvements. Also, a low stoop in the same row; size 20 by 42 feet; near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. PINDLEY, No. 11, on the premises, 61st-s., near 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—No. 191 WEST 22d-st., in good neighborhood; has all modern improvements; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to the owner, No. 169 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 38 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 214 WEST FOURTEENTH-st., a full sized four story brown-stone front house; lot 25x103. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st., is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 163 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLANCHWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 159 EAST 18TH-ST. will be sold at a very low price on application to T. B. MERRICK, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH THE FURNIture, house No. 295 East 18th st., newly furnished.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, one on a corner, with a large bay-window and heavy brown-stone trimmings, corner of Hanson-place and Hampton-st., Brooklyn; a great bargain. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

TO DENTISTS.—HOUSE FOR SALE, FORmerly occupied by a dentist, and a good stand being in Alblen-place, deep lot and very open rear, affording a north light and plenty of it. The house is large, with all modern improvements, and will let or lease to a good tenant for the interest of its cost, and retain one parlor, two offices and labo-story. $4,500 cash, balance on mortgage. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 11th-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna, and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Sulphur Waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUTHILL, No. 388 Broadway, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE.—$500 DOWN WILL SEcure a most desirably-located improved farm of 40 acres, within two miles of Janesville Wis., one of the most flourishing business towns in the State, only about 75 miles from Chicago. A fine chance for any one intending to establish himself in business at the West, and desirous of having a healthy, pleasant and comfortable country home, at a moderate price. Address FARM, Box No. 3 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE.—PRICE MODERATE, A FANCY little farm, about 20 acres of land, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, in vicinity of Messrs. Thompson, Astor, &c., well fenced in 8 lots for grain, meadow wood, apple, berry and fruit orchards; water power for manufactory; large spring near the dwelling; new cottege with an L, 13 rooms; outbuildings ample; title clear. For particulars, address B. PALMER, New-Paltz Landing, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, WITH ALL that could be desired as to quality of land and buildings; it would be divided in 60 or 100 acres. Location, 30 miles from Albany, on the Central Railroad; any produce can be sold at the door; must be seen to be appreciated. Would be exchanged for City property. Any one in want of a farm to live on will not often meet such a chance. Apply to WM. LAIMBEER, Jr., No. 57 East 25th-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm containing about 300 acres of land, one half tillable and meadow, the remainder a good growth of wood; situated in Middlesex County, N. J., near the village of Spotswood, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. Part of the purchase money may remain on the property. Inquire of L. W. SPENCER, No. 8 Centre-st., or of CHAS. MALCOMB, No. 613 Washington-st., New-York.

FRUIT FARM WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a small fruit farm of about fifty or sixty acres, within fifty miles of New-York: Westchester or Orange County preferred; must have upon it a small cottage-house, with all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, well fenced, &c. Address, with full particulars, stating location, terms, means of access, &c., HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., containing 71 acres of good rolling land, with good house and out-buildings. Also, a house and half an acre of land in Greenville, Bergen Hill, near the Plank-road, beautifully located as regards view, &c. Apply to JOHN BELCHER, No. 63 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent fruit and dairy farm of 157 acres, 39 miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; spacious mansion and outbuildings, with view of Sound; fish-pond, choice fruit, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, ONE AND a half miles from the village of Oyster Bay, and one mile from Norwich. All the buildings are nearly new and in good repair. For particulars inquire on the premises, of J. MONILAWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS.—A SUITE OF THREE SPACIOUS PARlors with sleeping-room attached, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, and all the modern improvements, with private table if desired, suitable for a family, or gentlemen only, may be had immediately with permanent arrangements. Accommodations are first-class in every particular; location unsurpassed; persons seeking truly choice home comforts, without the expense of hotel prices, address W., at the *Times* Office, Box No. 170.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST. near 6th-av., can accommodate a party of two or three persons, who would be permanent, with board and a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected on second floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, PLEASANTly situated, to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 151 East 25th-st., one door west of 2d-av.; neighborhood first-class; dinner at 6. No removal in May.

BOARDING—AT NO. 10 NEILSON-PLACE, ONE block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place, or partial board, with dinner on Sundays. Single or double rooms, with gas and Croton water. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 88 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or a few single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, 3 years old; front room and communicating bedroom wanted, either immediately or first of May. Private family preferred; would partially furnish if desired. Address C. P. M., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a full-sized third story front room, well furnished with gas and bath, will take a single gentleman at $6 per week. Location pleasant—near the cars, or Wall st. Ferry. Address (with real name and place of business) G. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with full or partial board, can be had in a retired house supplied with all the modern improvements, including Nassau water in every story. For further particulars apply at No. 48 Livingston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN REquiring partial board, will find pleasant and desirable accommodations at No. 42 Sands st., Location delightful; near the Fulton Ferry. Terms very moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—LARGE HANDsomely furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a small room; Ridgewood water, &c. Apply at No. 38 1st-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—ADjacent to Fulton or Montague ferry, by a gentleman and his wife, partial board for the former. State terms, which must be moderate, location of room, &c. A private family preferred. Satisfactory references can be given. Address W., Box No. 1,316 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHin five or ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Board for one or two single gentlemen, in a pleasant location. Address M. A., Box No. 1,122 Post-office, New-York, stating terms.

A SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—On second floor, front, with bed; also, a single room, in a first-class brown-stone house, with every convenience, near cars and three lines of stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT—FURNISHed rooms in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house has all modern improvements; family strictly private. Best of references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE, CORNER OF BANK AND HUDSON STREETS.—Rooms to let with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—TO LET—THE THIRD floor. Possession given immediately if required.

2 ABINGDON-SQUARE—CORNER BANK AND Hudson sts., rooms to let with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen. Reference required.

INSTRUCTION IN RETURN FOR BOARD.—A lady artist, who has studied abroad, wishes to find a home in New-York in a private family, or in a school, where instruction in drawing and painting, or in music will be considered an equivalent for her board. Satisfactory references given and required. Address S. E. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT Saratoga Springs.—The large private boarding-house Washington Hall will be open 1st of May. It is on Broadway, between Congress and Emmet Springs, and has fine grounds, well shaded. Address Mrs. J. W. MASON, or apply at No. 39 West 16th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—The house formerly used as a Water Cure, containing large rooms, fresh water plunge baths; also, salt water bathing convenient to the house; a bowling alley attached free. Will be opened for boarders the 1st of May. Address W. B. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family; convenient to City; west side preferred; for gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address J. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enamelled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also, Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

A CHAMBER SUITE OF THE CELEBRATED Eagle enameled furniture, in all styles. Designs and colors, from $25 upwards. Manufactory No. 634 Broadway, near Laura Keene's. The best enameled furniture manufactured. Please order now for spring delivery.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given, in ready money, for Furniture, Carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR SALE.

This valuable property is situated on the banks of the Raritan River, near the village of Bound Brook, Somerset County, N. J., 35 miles from New-York City, time 1½ hours.

The house cannot be surpassed in its arrangements, has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. The workmen's cottage and out-buildings are large and liberally arranged; the fences and improvements around the house are neat, showy and substantial; the land lies compactly together; the soil is good and fruitful; the neighborhood first-class and healthy; to be appreciated, it must be looked at. If desired, the stock, implements and house furniture will be sold with the farm. Apply to R. M. WALDUCK, northeast corner 6th-av. and 8th-st.; or to JOHN KAVANAH, No. 778 6th-av., New-York City.

FOR SALE—STONEHURST—THE NEW AND elegant residence of the late Wm. D. Cromwell, at Riverdale, on the banks of the Hudson, 15 miles from New-York, or 40 minutes' ride from 31st-st. This property, situated in a most respectable, picturesque and perfectly healthy neighborhood, consists of about ten acres of land and a massive stone mansion, 60 feet square, replete with every elegance and convenience of a modern first-class dwelling, containing bath room, billiard-room, laundry—in all 25 rooms—heated throughout with the most approved steam apparatus. There is also a gas-house, a stable and a coach-house on the grounds, all built of cut-stone, in keeping with the house. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with large forest trees and rare fruits, and contain an extensive and excellent kitchen garden. In fine, the whole comprises every refinement and luxury of a gentleman's residence. The peculiar and marvaled situation of this property makes it at least one of the most desirable on the Hudson River. Within three minutes of the station, it is out of sight of both depôt and railroad; it is retired from any thoroughfare, and commands an uninterrupted view of the river from Sing Sing to the Narrows. A large part of the purchase money may remain. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st., or to WM. S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out in lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to

THOS B. CODDINGTON,
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—SITUATED IN New-Jersey, 5 miles from Hoboken, and only one mile from the Hudson River, directly west from Bull's Ferry, consisting of 5 acres of land suitable for a garden, 2 story house and extension, large barn, carriage-house, and numerous out-buildings. Abundance of garden fruits, flowers and shrubbery. About 150 choice young fruit trees, comprising apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c., also, choice grape vines. The location is elevated, and commands a fine prospect of the country for many miles in extent. The buildings and fences are all nearly new, and in excellent condition. S. W. JOHNSON, No. 845 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Price $8,000. Apply to

D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PLACE at North Orange, N. J., within five minutes' walk of the depôt, and admirably adapted for the residence of a New-York merchant. The house contains 18 rooms, and is well supplied with gas from works on the premises. The land is something less than four acres, sloping towards the southwest, and laid out tastefully in lawn and garden. There is also a commodious stable and carriage house, and every convenience about the place to make it a pleasant residence, both Summer and Winter. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FIRSTclass brick gothic cottage, commodious, (15 rooms,) convenient, accessible, sightly, replete with almost every desirable appurtenance; nearly an acre of ground, with garden plot, fruit and shade trees, and shrubbery; carriage-house; all in complete order; commanding a fine view of the Hudson. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Also, for sale or to let, another smaller cottage, with 11 rooms; nearly an acre of ground; beautiful situation; fine view of the Hudson. This property will be sold at a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURNISHED —On Long Island Sound, within 15 minutes' ride of the City by New-Haven Railroad. A large and splendid private house, with out-buildings, including a bowling alley and 15 acres of land, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Also, a desirable moderate-size house, situate near the above, with out-buildings and two acres of land. For beauty of scenery, location and healthfulness these places are unequalled. Possession as soon as desired. Address W. H. W., Box No. 342 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN YONKERS, A COTtage house and lot, commanding a good view of the river. The house contains eight rooms and two cellars; will sell it furnished or unfurnished, to suit the applicant; can have possession any time between this and May 1; good water; within 10 minutes' walk of the railroad and steamboats. For further particulars, inquire of the owner on the premises, in Cottage place, near Smith-st., Yonkers. This place will be sold to the highest bidder within one week.

THEODORE R. WICKES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The handsome suburban residence of Joseph Van Vleck, Esq., on Walloomsac, West Morrisania, ½ a mile west of Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; house 40x40, built in the best manner, and filled in with bricks; grounds comprise 23½ lots; land high and fine prospect; good water; no nuisances; location healthy; society select, and place altogether desirable. Apply on the premises, or to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall st.

RAVENSWOOD.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A splendid country seat and City residence; combined, in Ravenswood, containing modern improvements; perpetual panoramic views from every room in the house; excellent stable, purest water, choicest fruit, 4 acres, water hot and cold in every room, salt water bath, and every convenience belonging to a gentleman's residence; house 60x45 feet; view of High Bridge, &c.; time 25 minutes. Apply to E. J. FOWERS, No. 68 Cedar-st.

TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK—12 MILES from New-York, a large stone house furnished, containing 20 rooms and commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Large garden well stocked with fruit; carriage house, stable, ice-house filled, bath-house, wharf, &c. Lawn of 10 acres well stocked with ornamental trees. Will be rented for the Summer months or the year to JOHN F. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESidence, at South Orange, New Jersey, about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station, commanding with sixty-three acres of land. This house is built of Westchester marble, in a superior manner, contains about twenty rooms, exclusive of the basement, and has most of the conveniences of a city dwelling.

For further particulars, address Box No. 1867 New-York Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WELL-KNOWN AND elegant residence late of Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, at New York, N. J., will be sold at auction, April 5 next, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For a full description and other particulars, see *Evening Post* and Newark papers, and apply to PENNINGTON & WARREN, No. 60 Wall st., New-York, or N. V. S. SCHENCK, Esq., at Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A new brick house, pleasantly located on the hill, in the suburbs of the village, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, built and finished in the most thorough manner; supplied with Croton water, has bath-room, heaters, &c.; lot is 100 feet front by 200 feet deep. Also a large number of desirably-located building lots in Newburgh.

MOSES ELY, No. 237 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 80 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Staatsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars apply to RICHARD SHUTTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, a short ride from one of the principal stations on the Harlem Railroad, 2½ hours from the City, to let for the season of 1860 or 1861. Is partly garden, well laid out with fruit and shade trees; situated in Dutchess county; house contains—rooms besides servants' rooms and pantry. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—40 acres; two miles from White Plains; view of Sound; well supplied with fruit and water. Maps may be seen at ALEX. OSTRANDER'S, No. 61 Wall st., or S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains. If not sold, will be let furnished; farming utensils, etc.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—A large double house, with a good stable and about 10 acres of ground, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between 107th and 108th sts., and adjoining the Woodlawn property; rent $600. For further particulars, apply to Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE TWOstory, double house in the village of Tarrytown, a very pleasant location, near the depôt, and well calculated for a Summer boarding house; if not sold will be rented, with or without the furniture. Also, to let, a neat cottage at White Plains; rent low. Apply to

JOHN A. KERRIGAN, No. 72 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

PEEKSKILL REAL ESTATE.—J. B. MILLS, Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Peekskill, offers for sale desirable country residences, villa sites, farms and good village residences and property. Refer to Judge Nelson, George P. Nelson, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE house, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements, good garden and fruit; would be exchanged for a dwelling in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 75 Murray-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—New cottage house with about 2½ acres ground, situated on Linden Hill, overlooking the valley; within 8 minutes' walk of railroad station; furniture can also be rented if desired. Apply to Dr. S. WICKES, Orange, N. J.

TO LET.—IN RAHWAY, N. J., TEN MINUTES' walk from the railroad station, a commodious cottage, with barn and good garden. Rent only $150. Apply at the Milton Mill, or address J. S. CROWELL, Rahway, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—Several desirable country residences on the Hudson and East Rivers; also in New-Jersey.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-STORY English-basement house, in Bergen st., Brooklyn, second house above 6th-av.; has two kitchens, vaults under side walk, and 14 rooms; will paint and put in thorough repair; the size of the house is 20 by 40 feet; lot 20 by 100 feet; rent $300 to a good tenant. Apply to

JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

Will sell for cash or trade.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 5 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris, and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, coal-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 65 Park-place.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate, having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect, of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wingah Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about 5 minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle Depôt, about 45 minutes' ride from the City. They contain 18 rooms, with spacious porches and verandahs, commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The location is most salubrious, neighborhood select and free from every kind of nuisance, good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families, furnished or unfurnished, on moderate terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

LEWELLYN PARK, AT ORANGE, N. J.—A tract of 500 acres of land, country residences, in Llewellyn Park, only one hour from New-York, for sale:

Lakewood, picturesque villa, and 5 acres,
Castlewood, a stone mansion, and 5 acres,
Eagle Rock, a rustic cottage, and 10 acres.
A cottage and 1 acre at $5,500; a cottage and 1 acre at $3,000.
A cottage and 5 acres in Eagleton at $8,000.
10 building sites of 5 acres each, in Llewellyn Park.
10 beautiful building sites on Orange Mountain, at $600 per acre. Apply to the proprietor,

E. S. RASKELL,
No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND a farm, situated on Rye, Westchester County, two miles W. from Rye Depôt, in a most improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated, and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of fine oil-paintings just arrived from Europe, comprising elegant landscapes, marines and interiors, by

SMEE'S, BLOCKX,
BERGHIUS, REDIG,
WOUVERMANS, VAN DEN BOSCH,
WYNANTS CARL JARDIN,

and other well-known artists. Also, a large original Scriptural piece by Salaert, one of the best pupils of Rubens. Also, a large landscape, "Diana Hunting," by Van Bery and Vinkenboon. Sale positive, without reserve.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—BEAUTIFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, OIL PAINTINGS, SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, IN SATIN BROCADE, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, the beautiful furniture in the 5-story residence No. 218 14th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, centre and side tables, rosewood etageres, solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, rich lace curtains, oil paintings, pier and mantle mirrors, China vases, bronzes, oak extension dining tables, oak arm-chairs, elegant China tea sets, rich cut glass ware, solid silverware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, cake baskets, tea service, richly embossed, cutlery, together with a large and desirable assortment of bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, clocks, mirrors, ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, sofas, rocking lounges, sofa-bed, kitchen utensils, &c., &c. Sale positive.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

SHIP PANAMA AT AUCTION.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors, the splendid New-York built live oak, iron strapped, copper-ed and extra copper fastened ship PANAMA, Case, master, as she arrived from China. This very superior ship, built in 1853, by Thomas Collyer, is noted for her beauty of model and great speed; has had within the past six months entirely new masts, spars, rigging and sails and is now in complete order for sea. The ship is 1,138 tons register, carries 1 590 tons California cargo, 1,326 tons China cargo, 1,060 tons dead weight. Inventory at auction room. The ship lies at Pier No. 17 East River, in fine order and worthy of attention, as she will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A TRUST, OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STREETS NEAR 5TH-AV., HARLEM—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY April 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

ON 127TH-ST—Three lots south side of 127th-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches.

ON 127TH AND 128TH STS.—Three lots running through from 127th to 128th-st. commencing 385 feet east of 5th-av. Each lot 25x99 feet 11 inches. The above lots are a short distance above the Central Park, and near the 5th-av, in the most desirable and improved part of Harlem, and on the grade. The streets are graded, curbstones laid and sidewalks flagged. The lots will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. 70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or E. P. Clark, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, American Exchange Bank Building.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office 5 Cooper Institute.

GENUINE SALE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL sell at public auction, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 25 Clinton-place, between Broadway and University-place, all the contents of the house, embracing a large and varied assortment of first-class rosewood and other houshhold furniture, in good order, at rosewood suites, centre and other tables, fine carpets, pier glass, valuable oil-paintings, superb decorations, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, wherewith the sale will commence. We refrain from giving a minute description of the goods in this sale, regarding the practice as useless, and often grossly deceptive, but will assure buyers that the above is a genuine sale, well worthy their attention, where they will find an unsurpassed assortment, comprising everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, and will not be disappointed if they attend, either in the quantity or quality of the goods offered, or in receiving just and honorable treatment from the auctioneer. N. B.—Purchasers at our last sale at No. 21, who did not settle their bills, are requested to do so at once, or their goods will be resold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood bedsteads, oak bedsteads, hair mattresses, extension dining-table, gilt frame mirrors, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany rockers and chairs covered in hair cloth, lounges in leather and brocatel, dining room chairs, window shades, &c.

Also, 3 rosewood pianos in good order, of beautiful tone and finish.

Crockery, glass and kitchen ware. Also the contents of a Broadway store, consisting of cigars, meerschaum pipes, cigar cases, cigar tubes, show cases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, among which will be found the works of W. H. Beard, Sonntag, G. H. Durrie, J. C. Thom, Wm. Hart, Perkins, Carter, Brewerton, W. J. Brown, G. W. Yarnell, Tilemans, Michaud, Banlieh, Richards, Wilson, Bullio, Romano, Schalken, Perkins, and others of celebrity.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SOLID FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, the entire beautiful furniture contained in the private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house is replete with every elegance in rich and costly rosewood furniture, marble and bronze statuary, elegant piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, oil-paintings, &c., all first-class and to be unreservedly sold—rain or shine. Parlors, chambers, dining-rooms, &c., fully furnished in rosewood and oak, rich china, silver ware, &c.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

AUCTION NOTICE—AT THE RESIDENCE OF Mrs. Belley, No. 68 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 30, at 10½ o'clock, drawing-room curtains, solid rosewood piano forte, full 7-octave. City makers. Canterbury and elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in crimson satin, brocade, etageres, bookcase, escritoires, lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, dining-room and chamber furniture of all kinds. Also, basement and kitchen furniture of every description. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at the Merchants' Exchange, the superior frame mansion, in complete order for immediate occupancy, carriage house and six lots, between Broadway, 7th av. and 54th and 55th sts.

Also, three lots northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st. Also, 65th-st. 100 feet west of 8th av. All on the high ground adjacent to the Central Park.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, chamber furniture, &c., and a quantity of kitchen ware. Also, a superb rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, overstrung, highly finished and a very fine-toned instrument; best City make.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a sorrel saddle horse, 14½ hands high, about 7 years old, and has been used only as a saddle-horse. Also, a bright bay horse, about 6 years old, 15¼ hands high; will go in harness or under the saddle; is kind and gentle; can be led or canter. Can be seen in front of our store on the morning of sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), MARCH 30, at 12 o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 35 Nassau-st., Isabella and Catawba grapevines; 800 five year old Isabella and Catawba grapevines, (strong healthy plants,) will bear the year after planting; also, from 500 to 1,000 one, two and three year olds. All from the Richmond Hill vineyard in splendid order.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD WILL sell on MONDAY, April 2, 1860 at 10 o'clock, at No. 377 Broadway, the whole of the stock, consisting of diamonds, watches, fine jewelry, silver and plated ware, &c., of W. T. GRAFF, Assignee of Dempsey & Fargis.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 303 Canal-st., in continuation of this day's sale, the balance of the large extensive stock of the Manilla and millinery store, by order of Molyneux Bell, Assignee.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the sale of the substantial house and lot No. 180 9th-av., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., near Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NICE PAIR OF PONY-BUILT bay horses, suitable for any business, good travelers and free from vice. Also three bay horses, suitable for the road or express, just from the country; will be warranted sound and not over 6 years old. Apply at No. 307 Washington-st., near King.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF HORSES, suitable for a coupé or gentleman's wagon; can trot and are free and stylish drivers, and are sound and kind in every respect; are now sold for want of use. Can be seen at private stable in rear of No. 4 West 22d-st.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION Gray Messenger will stand for mares during the coming season, at the hotel of Hiram Woodruff, Union Course, L. I., season to commence March 1, and end July 1. Terms $25 the season.

FAMILY HORSES—A MATCHED SPAN, blood bay, 15¾ hands high, without fault or blemish, stylish, and trot fast; now in use by the owner's family. Price $600. Also, car iage, wagon, harness, &c. Apply at No. 13 Gold-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ELEVEN FINE YOUNG HORSES from Washington County; 2 pair bay mares, 15 hands high, fine roadsters; 1 pair fine black horses, 5 years old; 6 single horses, all good drivers. To be seen at Merchant's stables, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, ALL right and cheap; was used all last season by a lady; perfectly gentle and wants no whip.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWETER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 181 2d-av., above 11st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 90 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD. FARE 12½ TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express trains.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., 4.10 P. M., Express trains.

The 9:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads. Baggage checked for Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and 1 to 2:40 P. M. JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 6:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train, from Pier No. 2 North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 23, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train (with sleeping cars) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK; SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray st., New-York.

Leave Red Bank.	Leave New-York.
Tuesday, M'ch 27..8 A.M.	Tuesday, M'ch 27..12 M.
Wed'day, M'ch 28..8 A.M.	Wed'day, M'ch 28..12½ P.M.
Thursday M'ch 29..8½ A.M.	Thursday, M'ch 29..1 P.M.
Friday, March 30..9½ A.M.	Friday, March 30..2 P.M.
Saturday, M'ch 31..10½ A.M.	Saturday, M'ch 31..3 P.M.
Monday, April 2..6½ A.M.	Monday, April 2..3¾ P.M.

Stages connect at Red Bank for the above places.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Cherry-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use, iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON,
PETER H. JACKSON.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.

REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.

BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON

OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON.

ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS.

HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB" and STITT'S.

HORSE NAIL-RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS

PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

RAIL ROAD IRON.—SIX HUNDRED TONS OF light weight rail-road iron, in store at New-Orleans. Also 500 tons 50 lb. rails, and 1,000 tons 56 lb. rails ready for delivery from yard, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Rose Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM BOILER EXPOLSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Low Water Detector, for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. Ashcroft's new patent steam gauge, water gauges, whistles, gauge cocks, &c., &c. ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
$4 per bag, 160 pounds.

$50 per ton, 2,000 pounds.
GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

MANIPULATED PHOSPHATIC GUANO,

A first-class fertilizer, containing ammonia, potash, salts, phosphates, and other necessary ingredients in the proportions and conditions best adapted to produce most favorable effects in the growth of crops.

QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Price, $45 per ton of 2,000 lbs; in bags 125 lbs. each. Prepared by J. M. HUNTINGTON & CO., at their Steam Mills, Norwich, Conn. Sold in New York by nearly all the horticulturists, seedsmen, florists, and dealers in guanos.

A fair trial, side by side, on any crop, with the best Peruvian guano, is solicited.

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.

The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO 1.

SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c. for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market price. Send for a circular. A. LONGETT, No 34 Cliff-st.

GENTLEMEN HAVING GARDENS, WHO COUNTRY SEATS and have not sufficient manure of their own, or who are desirous of a quick growth and large and early crops of vegetables, a beautiful lawn and grass plat, will find what they need in the

POUDRETTE
OF THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This fertilizer is neat, handy, without odor, packed in new barrels, and has the advantage of not injuring the seed or plant by direct contact therewith, and of being known for 20 years as a reliable article. Price $1 50 per barrel for 7 barrels and over.

Pamphlet, with directions, &c., free. Apply to
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PEAR TREES, &c.—A LARGE AND CHOICE collection of pear and other fruit trees and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs, also a choice lot of standard dwarf and monthly roses and summer flowering plants in great variety, for sale at reasonable rates, by WM. C. WILSON, No. 43 West 14th-st.; nursery at Astoria, L. I.

PEACHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE—$4 per single barrel; $3 per barrel for more than one. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 32 St. John's Park, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, ABOUT 2 P. M., IN A Broadway and 42d-st. stage, (as is supposed,) between Broome and 34th-st., a PORTE-MONNAIE, containing three $5 and one $3 notes, and nearly $1 in silver, &c. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving the property at No. 120 East 13th-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, CHAIN AND PIN, made by Jurgensen, No. 8,112, in going from University-place and 11th-st. to the Gathavine Ferry. Any one finding the same, will obtain the above reward by leaving it at No. 41 West 11th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—DOREMUS & NIXON'S NOTE, at 8 months from Oct. 9, 1859, for $537 33. Payment has been stopped. No. 21 Park-place.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—MRS. WM. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, has removed from No. 34 Lispenard-st. to No. 6 Greene-st., two doors from Canal-st

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SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on the 31st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail April 28.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 90

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'day, April 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., or to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 13 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina. Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point 7 cents; and to Richmond 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The American Atlantic Steamship Company's new and first class steamship GEORGE'S CREEK, Capt. WILLERS, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M.

Freight taken per foot. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EUROPE.—A WELL-EDUCATED PERSON wishes to make an engagement with a party going abroad this Spring, to instruct and attend to children or a lady; speaks English, French and German fluently, and would bind herself for any time agreeable; salary no object; references first-class. Address EUROPE, Box No. 148 *Times* Office, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, HOUNDS, DUCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 22 3 P. M.	Thursday, M'ch. 22 7½ A. M
Friday, March 23...3 P. M.	Friday, March 23...8 A. M.
Saturday, March 24 3½ P. M.	Saturday, March 24...8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 27 7¾ A. M.	Monday, March 26..8½ A. M.
Wed'day, Mch. 28...8 A. M.	Tuesday, Mch 27...11 A. M.
Thursday, March 29. 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Mch 28...11 A. M.
Friday, March 30...9 A. M.	Thursday, Mch. 29 11½ A. M.
Saturday, March 31 2 P. M.	Friday, March 30 12¾ P. M.
	Monday, April 2... 12 M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and CHARTER OAK, daily (Sundays excepted), from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.

Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE FAVORITE steamer ARMENIA, Capt. J. P. SMITH, will commence her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, April 4, leaving New-York from foot of Barrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY thereafter, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time to take the express train west. Leaves Albany EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Hudson, Catskill, Bristol, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point, Grassy Point, Nyack, Tarrytown and Yonkers each way.

HUSATONIC RAILROAD FREIGHT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. All freight for stations on the above road should be marked "Steamer Bridgeport," or if shipped by any other boat higher prices will be charged. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 112 South-st.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN BY THE steamer TRAVELER, from Peck-slip, Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and CHAMPION at 8 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.

PACKAGE EXPRESS to the city every week for all parts of Europe and Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.

Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS, CONtractors and others is called to SMITH'S SURE-SWEEPING MACHINES, the patent right of which, for New York, is offered for sale. These valuable machines, the latest and most improved, patented this year are of three sizes: The largest, designed to be operated by two horses, the second by one horse, and the smallest size by manual labor, one man being enabled to do the work of eight. Each and all of these machines sweep the dirt directly into a box, or receiver. In regard to the practical working of these machines, their efficiency in cleaning any and all kinds of pavement, the admirable ease and facility with which they are operated, and the beneficial results, in a sanitary point of view, which flow from their use, we are content to rest with the utmost confidence upon the testimony of the Government of the City of New-York, as well as upon the unanimous verdict of the Press and people, satisfied that they will pronounce them, as they have heretofore, the best that can be obtained for the purpose. The entire right to use these machines for the various cities in the United States for sale. Terms and particulars furnished by applying to the patentee and agent.
R. A. SMITH, No. 566 Broadway.

$1,800.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD habits, capable of taking charge of the financial department of a small first class hotel, with the above sum to invest, well secured, who will attend to his business, may address D. O. W., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO A GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE, who has a moderate amount of money to invest, and can appreciate a valuable business, an opportunity is offered in connection with some gentlemen already interested. Address J. B. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, when real name will be given.

FOR SALE—A HAT AND CAP STORE—AN OLD, established stand, doing a good business, handsomely fitted up; stock moderate and in excellent condition; terms accommodating to the right kind of an applicant; located on one of our principal thoroughfares. Inquire of H. C. MALLETT, No. 545 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—TO MILITARY ORNAMENT MAKERS.—The stock and fixtures of the late Charles Brittain, deceased, Military Ornament Maker, of Newark, are offered for sale, consisting of every article necessary to carry on the business. Inquire of GEO. S. SMITH, No. 157 Washington-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOODwill of lease of a long-established embroidery, lace and fancy-goods store, doing a good business; the reason for selling, ill health. Apply at the office of H. V. VULTEE, West, No. 6 City Hall-place.

ANY NOTION HOUSE WISHING A MAN to sell goods outside can make a good arrangement by addressing JOHN BROWN, Box 162 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

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Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

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BANKERS, &c.,

Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Late and Interesting from Vera Cruz.

Official Account of the Capture of the Spanish Ships.

What is Thought of the Affair at Havana.—Language of the Cuban Press.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

The President sent in to Congress yesterday the official dispatches received from American officers in the Gulf, concerning the seizure of Spanish vessels by our squadron off Vera Cruz. They are as follow:

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

REPORT OF COMMODORE TURNER.

U. S. SHIP SARATOGA,
OFF VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 8, 1860.

To Capt. Joseph Jarvis, Commanding U. S. Ship Savannah:

SIR: On the morning of the 6th inst. two large steamers appeared off the harbor of Vera Cruz without any flag being hoisted, although a gun was fired from the Castle and the Mexican flag run up at the same time to induce them to do so. They were evidently confederates, as they were hove to for some time communicating with each other. After several hours, and after communicating with the Spanish vessels of-war at Sacrificios, which sent out a boat to them, they stood down the coast in the direction of Anton Lizardo. You directed me immediately to place my ship in tow of the small American steamers here, the *Wave* and *Indianola*, which were placed at your disposal, to follow them and to ascertain their character, where they were from, of what nation, where they fitted out, and what was their object upon this coast, and to report to you the result of these inquiries with all practical dispatch. In obedience to these orders, I left here about sunset in tow of those vessels, on board of each of which I placed a detachment of about thirty-five men and marines, in case they might go into shoal water, where my ship, with her large draught, could not follow and communicate with them. The detachment on board the *Wave* was commanded by Lieut. JOEL R. S. JENNARD, of the *Savannah*, accompanied by Midshipman WILLIAM WHITTLE, Jr., of the *Preble*. That of the *Indianola* was commanded by Lieut. ANDREW BRYSON, of the corvette *Preble*, accompanied by Master Jos. N. MILLER, of the same vessel, Lieut. ANDREW I. HAYS, of the Marine Guard of the *Savannah*, and Lieut. JULIUS E. MEIER, of the Marine Guard of the ship. I proceeded down the coast, making direct for Anton Lizardo, fifteen miles distant, where I expected to find them. About midnight two large vessels were reported at anchor at Anton Lizardo. I stood directly for them. I had directed my pilot to anchor me immediately between the two vessels. At the moment when I had nearly reached this point, and the tow was cast off, both the little steamers being ahead of me, they hailed, and reported that the large steamer of the two was under way, and endeavoring to escape through the southern passage. I hailed, and ordered them to pursue him, and to get on board if possible, as I was ordered to communicate with the senior officer, who I supposed was on board this vessel. At the same moment I fired a shot ahead of him to bring him to. As soon as they got close to him, which was but a few moments, to my extreme astonishment, he opened a heavy fire of great guns and musketry upon them, and it was reported to me at the same time that the other steamer was slipping her cable. I immediately gave him a broadside, as I had not the remotest doubt of his being in complicity with and under the orders of the officer of the other steamer; and was afraid he would go to his assistance, in which case I should have been obliged to recall my vessels or to have witnessed the capture or destruction: and as he had the audacity to fire into me without any provocation whatever, I was determined to seize him if I could. He ran up the Spanish flag as soon as I fired. In the meantime the larger steamer was hotly engaged with the forces on board my two little steamers in a running fight. Finding that he could not get out of the southern passage, he immediately changed his course, put his head to the northward, and passed inside of me to gain the northern passage, and to keep out of the way of my guns, followed by my vessels, warmly engaged with him all the time. He was evidently too fast for and was gaining upon them. As he shot ahead of them, I got a gun to bear upon him, and shot away his smoke-stack. I found now that it was impossible to fire without danger to my vessels, as they were all together. The chase was continued in the midst of a fire from either side. I could not but admire, at this moment, the daring gallantry of these fine fellows contending with so superior a force. They closed in upon and grappled with him, in spite of his efforts to shake them off. Finding it impossible to escape, I suppose he ran his vessel on shore; at all events, pressed closely by them, she grounded, which I was not aware of at the time. They were then distant about a mile from my ship, and my anxiety was intense for their safety. I could afford them no possible aid. My three largest cutters were inboard, and before I could have manned my boats and got to them, the affair would have been ended. I was not, however, kept long in suspense, for almost immediately I heard three cheers, and was informed that they were hoisting her over the bows, which could be distinctly seen by our glasses.

I now return to the steamer anchored close to me. While the engagement continued between the other vessels, and at the moment that they were passing this ship, the First Lieut. who was on the poop, called to me to say that this steamer was firing musketry. I directed again a division of guns to be given him, which was done. I then hailed and ordered him on board, saying if he did not instantly come on board I would send a guard to bring him. He came on board, and informed me, in answer to my inquiries, that his ship was the *Marquis of Havana*; that he had been employed by Capt. MARIN, who commanded the other ship to transport stores and munitions of war, and that he was Spanish.

In the meantime I had sent an officer to bring Capt. MARIN on board. As soon as he reached my cabin, I asked him how he had dared to fire upon my vessels. He replied unhesitatingly, and in the presence of a witness, that when he observed my vessels steaming into the harbor, he had informed his crew that he was sure they were American vessels-of-war, and positively forbid them to fire; but that it was a mixed crew of various nations, having been but recently taken on board, and not being yet properly disciplined, he found it impossible to control them. I observed to him that it was a great outrage, for which he would have to answer, and which he pretended most deeply to regret. All of which I knew to be untrue, because during the action he was distinctly heard calling on his men to board with him. You will perceive how all this conflicts with the accompanying depositions of four of his crew. It only remains for me to speak of the force and armament of these vessels, as far as I have been able to ascertain it. The larger steamer, called the *Gen. Miramon*, carried two broadside, one pivot, and several howitzers, with a crew of 100 men. I am not positive as to the caliber of her guns. Supposing that she would follow me yesterday, I expected to have been able to give a more minute account of her, but she is still aground. The *Marquis of Havana* carries also one pivot and two broadside guns, with about seventy persons on board. Her pivot gun is a heavy 24-pounder. The captain of this last vessel threw overboard large quantities of ammunition, much of which was picked up floating in the harbor by my boats, in chests and kegs. When he was taken possession of, his guns were all dismantled, and were lying upon the deck by the side of the carriages, which I have no doubt was done after he found he was captured, and before I could get a boat on board of him. He assumes to be an unarmed vessel; and his papers of clearance, which I herewith inclose, made out at Havana, do not speak of his having any guns on board. Yet his armament is such as I have reported it, and there is not a doubt that his vessel was equipped at Havana as a part of the force with which Capt. MARIN was to act on this coast.

It now becomes my painful duty to speak of a circumstance which has occasioned me the deepest concern and regret. About two hours after the engagement, a boat came alongside from the *Indianola*, with a person very badly wounded, dressed in citizen's dress. Upon inquiry I was informed it was Gen. LAVE of the Mexican Army. Immediately I had him taken to my cabin. It seems by his own account, as he related it to me, that as I was about leaving Vera Cruz, he was sent off to the *Indianola* by his Government, to obtain some information as to my movements, and that in the hurry and confusion in getting and towing out, his boat left him. The officers commanding these vessels had been particularly instructed by me to allow no strangers, or other than Americans, to remain on board—no one but their crews, engineers and firemen. As these were all strangers, the officer in command could not distinguish between them and other strange persons on board, and did not know that he was on board until he saw him wounded. Immediately on my arrival here, I sent him in a cot to the Castle, where he now is. This officer, Lieut. BRYSON, is not to blame. He knew nothing at his coming on board, or of his being on board, until his condition disclosed it, when he sent him to me.

On our part, I am glad to be able to report to you the small loss our vessels sustained in this engagement. I have but one man mortally wounded, who is still alive; one seriously, and several slightly. This is the more remarkable, as the engagement last lasted from a half to three-quarters of an hour, and the firing was incessant during that time. But it must be remembered that it was at night. On the part of these people, the loss was much more severe. Twelve were brought on board my ship severely wounded, three of which have died. I have sent all the others to the hospital on shore. The wounds in almost every case, being by Minié rifle bullets, are very severe. I should have remained at Anton Lizardo, until the *General Miramon* was got afloat, but the Doctor requested me to come up at once with the wounded, whom he said it was impossible to move to any other vessel.

I cannot close this dispatch, Sir, without expressing my extreme satisfaction with the conduct of all the officers and men of the expedition. My own officers and men, who, unfortunately, had but a small share in the engagement, by their alacrity, activity, and prompt itude to obey and execute orders, taught me to fe el with what confidence I could depend upon them if my ship should at any time be called to defend the h nor of our flag. I have already spoken of the conduct of our officers and men on board the *Indianola* and *Wave*. On their part it was a brilliant affair. I have omitted to state that the vessel of Capt. MARIN, c alled the *General Miramon*, did not hoist her colors at any time before, during, or after the engagement, an d that it was a brilliant moonlight night, when he could have most easily satisfied himself that the *Saratoga* could not possibly have been a vessel belonging to any Mexican power or party. I have also omitted to state that the clearance papers of the *Marquis of Havana* certify to only thirty-three persons on board; whereas, I am informed by the officer now in charge of her, that after thirty of them had been removed to our ship there remained at least forty still on board of her. As this ship was sent immediately back to assist in floating the *General Miramon*, I have been unable to make an accurate report of the number of persons on board. About the time the *General Miramon* was taken, a boat escaped from her to the shore, said to contain officers of Gen. MIRAMON's army.

The statement which I have herein submitted to you of all the important details of this affair will be testified to by every officer of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. TURNER.

P. S.—As every effort will be made by the parties who have been suffered to misrepresent the facts of this affair, I have desired to be as accurate in my statement as possible. I have said that the *Gen. Miramon* had a hundred men on board. I removed from her fifty men before leaving Anton Lizardo, who are now on board my ship. But it is possible that I shall never know what number of men she had on board, as some escaped in a boat to the shore just before she was boarded. There may have been more, there may have been less, than one hundred on board. I have said that the pivot gun of the *Marquis of Havana* was a 24-pounder; it may have been a thirty-two. I do not wish to overrate or underrate the armament of these vessels. On my arrival here from Anton Lizardo, my ship unfortunately grounded in the bay, and I was all day endeavoring to get her off. I had no time to give my attention to anything else. That vessel left the next morning at daylight, since which, by a gale of wind from the north, I have been cut off from both these vessels. I herewith inclose depositions of the First Lieutenant, of the Purser, of the Orderly Sergeant, and of the marine guard of this ship, who were all in the poop during the action, as to the fact that the *Marquis of Havana* fired musketry during the engagement: and also the certificate of RAMON ARRIAGATE to a conversation with the engineer of the *Marquis of Havana*, who died of his wounds. I find, in the haste with which I have written this communication, that I have committed the mistake of saying that I had placed 35 men on board the *Wave*; that vessel had on board only 19 men.

FROM CAPT. JARVIS TO COMMODORE TURNER.

U. S. SHIP SAVANNAH,
OFF VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 11, 1860.

SIR: I had the honor of forwarding a communication to you on the 3d inst., by the English mail steamer in which I stated that the English Government was trying to effect an armistice between the contending parties in Mexico. Since then I have been informed that MIRAMON has made proposals which have been rejected as inadmissable by this Government, I have not been able to ascertain if they have made any counter proposition. On the 3d inst., Gen. MIRAMON having arrived at Medeline, I sent Commander TURNER, with the permission of this Government, to communicate with him, and I herewith inclose Com. TURNER's report to me. On the 4th inst., this Government withdrew the Exequatur from Mr. B. B. I. TWIMAN, American Consul, for good and substantial reasons, they say. The whole of the facts, I presume, will be reported to the State Department by the Legation here. At the request of Secretary of Legation, I have given Lieut. MEIER, of the Marine Corps, permission to accept, for the time being, of an appointment from him of Vice-Consul, which, I trust, will meet your approbation.

On the 6th inst. two vessels, apparently of war, appeared at anchor off Antigua, a small place about fourteen miles to the northward of this, without any colors flying. After laying there some time, they got under way and proceeded to the southward and eastward. They paid no attention to the flags on board of the men-of-war, nor to the castle, from which a gun was fired to call their attention to the fact. They treated all with contempt, and proceeded to Anton Lizardo, where they came to anchor. Under these circumstances I felt it my duty to ascertain who they were, and I therefore sent the United States ship *Saratoga*, Com. TURNER, upon that duty. As the wind was directly ahead, I availed myself of the offer of two small steamers to take him in tow. For further particulars of the unfortunate occurrence that took place afterwards, I must refer you to Commander TURNER's report, I do not see how it was possible for Commander TURNER to do otherwise than he did; and I think that he and the other officers deserve great credit for their promptness in defending their flag.

I shall send the two steamers to New-Orleans as soon as possible, and I have ordered Commander JENKINS, of the *Preble*, who will accompany them with the prisoners, after delivering the steamers to the U. S. Marshal, to take the prize crews on board his vessels, and proceed to Pensacola for provisions. I have been under the necessity of employing a part of the engineers, firemen, &c., belonging to the two steamers, to carry them to New-Orleans, and I have directed Commander JENKINS to pay them for the time they may be employed at the same rate as is paid for their grade in the Navy of the United States.

This place is, at the present time, closely besieged. On the night of the 6th inst., they attempted to carry it by storm, but were beaten off, and, from present appearances, I think the same result will occur, should they again attempt it. From all I can learn they have as many troops in the city as the besieging party.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH R. JARVIS, Captain.

To Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

SARATOGA, OFF VERA CRUZ, Sunday, March 4, 1860.

Capt. Joseph R. Jarvis, Commanding United States Ship Savannah.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded yesterday to the head-quarters of Gen. MIRAMON, at the town of Medeline, about four leagues distant. Immediately on my arrival I dispatched a messenger to him to announce my presence in the town, and to say, "That having in charge a communication from yourself, I should be glad to know at what hour he would be pleased to receive me." I was informed in reply that he would see me at once. Without loss of time I repaired to his lodgings, where I was received by him, accompanied by Gen. ROBLES and Mr. DIAS, his Minister of Justice. I informed him that I had been instructed to say to him, that, having been sent to this coast for the exclusive purpose of affording protection to the persons and property of American citizens, as the senior officer present, you had felt yourself bound at the earliest moment of his appearance before Vera Cruz to ascertain from him distinctly what were his intentions in respect to the persons and property of American citizens in that city, in the event of his taking it.

He replied without hesitation that, as in the case of all foreigners, he should respect them and it, and should afford to both American citizens and their property all the protection which it was in his power to give.

I then said, "Having received this assurance, Sir, I am further instructed by Capt. JARVIS to say, that in your attack upon the city, and in the event of your gaining possession of it, he will cause to be hoisted at the flag-staff of each house covering American citizens and property the flag of the United States, in order that, as far as it is possible, they and it may be preserved from danger and damage by bombardment, and to insure to the occupants of those residences that respect on the part of your troops, with which you have yourself expressed your determination to regard them."

He replied, that he concurred in the wisdom and necessity of such an arrangement; should bear it in mind, and hoped that it would be effectual in preserving them from harm and injury.

I remarked, in conclusion, that I was happy to take back such a reply, which could not fail to be satisfactory to my commanding officer, and thus ended the official part of my intercourse. In his deportment towards me, Gen. MIRAMON was grave and reserved, but respectful and courteous. On the other hand, Gen. ROBLES received and treated me with the greatest cordiality and kindness during my entire interview. On leaving, I said to him that I desired to remain in the town until the cool of the evening for my return, and that I had several communications from persons in Vera Cruz to members of their families, who had taken refuge in Medeline, which I should like to deliver. He replied, "Go where you please, stay as long as you like, and deliver what you have to whomsoever you like," with which I took leave of him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. TURNER, Commander.

To Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

THE HAVANA PRESS.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina, Saturday, March 24, 1860.

The event which has recently occurred in the waters of Vera Cruz, where United States ships-of-line have just taken as prizes of war two steamers belonging to the Government of Gen. MIRAMON, placed under command of the chief of the Mexican Squadron, is one of serious gravity; and if the conduct of the commander or commanders of the North American vessels should be approved by their Government, it may come to be of the greatest importance in the immediate settlement of the *Western Question*, should the situation of Europe permit her principal nations to engage in it, with the attention which not only their convenience but their honor demands. Under whatever aspect, the right of the matter is clear. The Mexican Republic finds itself in the midst of a civil war, divided into two parties, represented by two Governments, one of which—situated in the capital, in the centre of the nation, from which the other attempts in vain to expel it—maintains relations of friendship with all foreign Governments except that of the United States, which, after having recognized it earlier than the others, recalls its representative, sending him instead to the neighborhood of the other Government, occupying the port of Vera Cruz, and held there besieged by the forces from the Capital under the personal command of the President, Gen. MIRAMON. The situation of the Government of Vera Cruz is such, as the American Press itself declares, that it offers no guarantee of its own continuance, since "it holds only a few scattered posts on the shore, and some cities of second or third rate importance in the interior of the Republic." So says the New-Orleans *Bee* of the 10th inst. And it also adds that its future success could not be hoped for, "unless the United States should lend it great assistance;" which demonstrates, of itself, how far superior in strength and stability the Government at the Capital is considered, even if the facts when better known do not more clearly reveal it.

Now, in the midst of all this, and after a thousand events which more or less openly indicated a real intervention in favor of the Government of Vera Cruz, at the very moment in which that Government was receiving the assistance of an American merchant steamer, the United States ships of war, drawn up before the fortress as if to defend the port against a maritime force, while the ships of the other foreign nations were quietly lying at anchor in Sacrificios, sally out *from their position*, and fall upon two Mexican steamers which were conveying to the service of the Government of the Capital, or of the besieging army of Vera Cruz, as General of the Mexican Marine, known and authorized by] President MIRAMON, under whose orders he was acting. Defence was impossible. MARIN was made prisoner of war, with the entire equipment of the two ships, and conducted as a prize to the port of New-Orleans, with the knowledge and permission of the foreign forces, whose commanders doubtless had no orders to take part in the affair, perhaps because their governments did not foresee an occurrence of such a character, disgraceful in every respect, whether considered as a question of right, or as a palpable and insulting disrespect to their flags.

The American vessels really committed an act of hostility—indeed, an act of war—against the Government of the Republic, recognized by the nations, and in friendship with them, having received no provocation of whatever kind, either from the Government itself or the captured vessels. In fact they committed their Government to a war with Mexico, by forcibly seizing their equipments—an act which stamps this infraction of rights with especial odium. It was an outrage—to use a word with which the Americans themselves characterize even the most insignificant and trivial attempts of others to force *them* to a respect for international laws. And while committing this act of hostility, not in behalf of their own nation, but intervening in favor of the party represented by the Government of Vera Cruz, in whose service they really were engaged, they committed an outrage against the friendly nations of Mexico who recognized the Government of the Capitol attacked by them, in the two steamers which Gen. MARIN commanded. But if this is certain, it is not less so that the facts are of such a nature, that their very gravity does not admit the possibility that they may be approved by the Government. The Captain of the vessels furnished the greatest possible assistance to the Government of Vera Cruz—since it freed it from the dangers, which with them Gen. MIRAMON might have caused—depriving him of important means of action against the besieged city, and causing him thereby an irreparable loss, since the seige could not be maintained, unless a successful attack could be made. We should not be surprised if Com. TURNER, of the frigate *Saratoga*, and even Com. JARVIS, if he participated in the act, should find their conduct disapproved by their Government; and we should be less surprised because it seems impossible that the representatives of the European nations in Washington should remain indifferent; and for this new reason the affair can fail to be severely condemned in Congress, where the Juarez-McLane *Treaty* experienced such poor success, although *one of the greatest titles of glory with which the Buchanan Administration was anxious to go down to posterity. But even conceding that the American Government condemns the act of its ships, and would be willing to make satisfactory reparation, as well to the European nations as to the Government of Mexico. How will Gen. MIRAMON receive the act? how will the Republic receive it? If* the besieging President succeeded at last in making himself master of the place in spite of the loss of the steamers, will he fail to retaliate this act by any course which the laws of war permit? Is it likely that this would be otherwise, even allowing for all the scarcely presumable self-restraint which the young President may exercise. And even supposing that he may have been baffled in his plans, and have had to retire, what will be his conduct in view of the event we are considering, and in view, moreover, of the new position in which the American hostility places him as respects Texas, where Gen. HOUSTON has begun to put his threats into operation, on a pretext that the *Texan*, CORLINAS, has been acting in accordance with instructions and at the instigation of the Conservative Government of Mexico. If fortune should have favored Gen. MIRAMON, and the Government at Washington should disapprove the seizure of the steamers, perhaps prudence will prevail in the councils of the victorious General. But even thus the matter is hedged about with difficulties; and to judge from the Press of New-Orleans, a decision may have been already made in Texas to invade Mexico,—so that by not having restrained Gen. HOUSTON, the President will scarcely be able to avoid "sending Gen. SCOTT again, in which case Mexico not having the means of indemnifying the United States for the expenses of the war, the Mexican Republic will have to satisfy them by ceding Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas;" for this would be demanded by the partisans of manifest destiny, anxious to *Christianize* those States as they have Christianized Texas, New Mexico, and Upper California. For in this manner is to be accomplished what they consider the no less manifest destiny of Mr. BUCHANAN, whom the first war found Secretary of State in 1846, and whom the second would encounter even in the Presidency.

Gen. MIRAMON victorious in Vera Cruz, the war of the Texans might perhaps be of great service to his forces by the reorganization of the Republic, if the sentiment of nationality still exists there, much more in case the European nations, leaving for time the questions of that hemisphere, should deem it expedient to extend to ours the same zeal, which thus compels respect for all rights, and above all for the peaceful action of a progressive civilization. So there can be no doubt that the *Western Question* would be finally settled, and we should see the predominance among all the civilized nations of a single international code, to which the weak might look for protection, and by which the strength of the lawless would be restrained. A more propitious occasion could not be offered.

But we have dwelt sufficiently on the probable future results of this occurrence. Let us see what we have to expect at present, in the sad reality of facts we have recorded—facts presenting certainly no cheerful aspects, but in every respect foreign to the pretended advancement of our age. What could be more so than these acts of unjustifiable hostility which threaten Mexico with a new foreign war in the midst of a desolating civil strife.

The only hope for avoiding this result, remains for the present in the American Congress. But in view of the present organization of the Houses, in view of the opposing principles and interests which are debated there, who will be willing to trust in it? Still it hardly seems probable that it will disregarded the commonest rules of conduct which should be observed in international communication. Nor can we forget that this consideration, and the very conduct of the Senate in respect to the Juarez-McLane and Nicaraguan treaties, are sufficient reason for not taking the history of the past as the only guide of the future. We have already said that we should not be surprised if the captnre of the Mexican steamers should be disapproved by the Government at Washington, and we ought not to show less confidence in the majority of Congress.

THE CUBAN PRESS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

After two days for serious deliberation, the Press of this capital of the "ever-faithful isle" have opened on the subject of the capture of the Miramon vessels by the United States Squadron off Vera Cruz.

The *Diario de la Marina* is out this morning with a long and severe leader, very bellicose, but still worded so as to leave a loophole for escape from the alternative of war, if the Government of the United States disavows the act, or if MIRAMON is so entirely used up as to leave it no longer worth while to support him. It considers the occurrence as one of "the gravest character," and, if not disavowed, that may lead to a speedy solution of the "Western question," if the situation of Europe should permit the principal Powers to give that attention to it which not only their interest, but also their dignity, now demands.

It opens the very plausible question—but one which the Government of this Island has probably already solved—of what right the United States has to take part in favor of JUAREZ against a Government recognized by the European Powers; forgetting or ignoring that we have just as much right to do so openly as Spain has through her Captain-General here to take part clandestinely in favor of MIRAMON against the Government *we* have recognized.

It is certainly just as proper for the United States, having espoused the cause of the Constitutional Government of Mexico, to take these steamers, as it was for the Spanish Government or the authorities of Cuba, having espoused that of MIRAMON, to send them to his aid.

If Spain, therefore, wishes to follow up her adhesion to the Church Government she can now do so, and, as the ally of MIRAMON, enter into a war with the United States, the *now* avowed ally of JUAREZ, the Constitutional President. The act of hostility which the *Diario* insists the United States has by this act committed against the Miramon Government, seems to be regretted all the more keenly because it took place just at the critical moment when it has turned the scale and probably secured the entire failure of MIRAMON's expedition. If we had only waited, it appears, until MIRAMON was not so badly in want of the aid of these vessels, we would have been more welcome to them. As it is, they view our interference as peculiarly ill-timed. The greatest confidence, however, is expressed that the Government at Washington will disavow the act, which would be a most agreeable way of securing the return here of certain moneys invested here in this expedition, as moneys were more than three centuries ago in similar expeditions to Mexico, only then the result was to conquer a country for the Church and Spain, while now the failure of this expedition is to lose it. CORTEZ was more successful than Comodore MARIN. However CORTEZ had no Yankees in the way, with their prejudice against a union of Church and State, and their obstinate ideas about the right of the people to have a voice in the management of their Government.

The *Diario* does not doubt that if war ensues between the United States and Mexico—as from these events and the action of Gov. HOUSTON, it seems, is not improbable—the European Powers will most unquestionably take part therein; and this "Western question," meaning the advancing power and control on this continent of the United States, be settled accordingly as *they* may decide.

The failure of the McLane and Nicaragua treaties is also duly commented upon, and the unavoidable inference drawn that our Government is an utterly inefficient one, and that when the moment comes we will back down and give place to the dictation of France, England and Spain. Of course it is fully believed here that whatever the Administration propose the Congress will oppose, and that between the two, we have no clear or popular policy with reference either to Mexico or any other country; and that the question of what attitude other Powers shall take towards this or any other American question, is one that is to be decided only with reference to their (the European Powers') convenience, and not according to any policy the United States may have, for thus far it has none, nor, so far as we can see, they say, does it propose any for the future.

I find that this affair (the taking of these vessels and sending them to New-Orleans as prizes) has really created a great excitement here. The Spaniards are all terribly down upon us, but the creoles are evidently pleased. They have all along sided, and naturally, with the Liberals in Mexico, and are now delighted to see this blow administered to their opponents.

It is said the crews of these vessels were almost entirely Spanish; and as an expedition of this character could not certainly leave this port, or be fitted out in it, without the full consent of the authorities, it is evident that it had the approbation, if not the actual assistance, of the Government. If this be the case, the insult, as they will feel it, will be all the harder to bear. Still, if MIRAMON does not win in his attack on Vera Cruz, I am inclined to think their bluster will end in nothing. Should, however, MIRAMON, on the contrary, by any accident, succeed now or at a later day in establishing himself, they will endeavor to make the affair additional cause for European intervention in Mexico against the United States.

I suppose, however, that any way we cannot keep on forever taking, as in actual fact we are every year doing, a little more and more the affairs of Mexico on our shoulders, without some time being willing to come out openly and above board and assume and avow before the world a decided policy with reference to that country as well as Spanish America generally, and declare our determination to maintain it. This would end these doubts and misconceptions into which foreign Powers, on the occurrence of any such affair as this and in the absence of any knowledge of the real and ultimate purposes of the United States, are now constantly falling, and which are constantly leading to the chance of serious complications, as may now result, perhaps, from the present matter.

How evident it now is that all difficulties of this kind, with reference to Mexico, would have been avoided had we only acted earlier in this Mexican question, and when the opportunity first offered have at once recognized the Constitutional Government, and have then let the world know that we were determined to maintain it. So it will be if the Treaty now pending is not ratified—everything will be still further postponed at the gain of no advantage and at the risk of bringing on greater and graver complications. Strange that the Republican leaders cannot see this, or, seeing it, as they must do, that they have not the honesty and patriotism to act upon their convictions and their knowledge, instead of creating delay and making objection to meeting the question fairly and now, simply because they fear a political advantage may be realized by their opponents. If the great leader and founder of that party thought or cared half as much for the interests of the country as he does to be President, he would be the leader in favoring all such measures as the McLane and Nicaragua treaties, instead of leading in their opposition. His example, however, only affords another instance of the shortsightedness of the mere politician. While looking solely after his own interests he lets slip the most brilliant opportunities for gaining for himself, by disinterested and statesmanlike action, the applause and gratitude of his whole country.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 29.

The steamer *Wave*, from Vera Cruz 22d, has put in Berwick Bay, short of coal. She comes here for supplies and ammunition. The bombardment continued till the morning of the 17th, when MIRAMON attacked the city, but, after a half hour's combat, was repulsed with considerable loss. There were from two to five hundred women and children in the castle. The bombardment was resumed the same day with renewed vigor, doing much damage. One bomb burst in the American Consulate, which seemed an especial mark for MIRAMON. Another assault was attempted on the night of the 19th, but was quickly repulsed.

CARAVJAL'S force captured a convoy of fifteen wagons, loaded with munitions and provisions, and from $200,000 to $400,000 in specie, near Jalapa, destined for MIRAMON'S army, and dispersed the guard of 700 men. MIRAMON raised the siege on the 21st, and withdrew towards the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sunday, March 18.

After the capture of MARIN'S steamers MIRAMON sent a decree to the Capital confiscating all American property, and ordering Americans to be sent out of the country.

THE PRIZE STEAMERS MIRAMON AND MARQUES LIBELED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 29.

The prize steamers *Miramon* and *Marques* were libeled by the United States Marshal. The prisoners are being examined.

The Execution of John Crummins to-day.

DETAILS OF HIS CRIME—RENEWED EFFORTS FOR A RESPITE.

Unless a telegraphic dispatch from Gov. MORGAN, respiting JOHN CRUMMINS, sentenced to death for the murder of DENNIS MCHENRY, should reach Sheriff KELLY this morning, that unhappy man will undoubtedly be executed to-day, in the yard of the City prison, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. Twice, already, the Governor has refused to interpose his official power between the sentence of the Court and its fulfillment, assigning as one reason, which will probably seem strange enough] at first glance, that the jury having recommended the condemned man to mercy, it was his duty to disregard their recommendation, inasmuch as thereby they interfered with the prerogative of the Executive and virtually dictated to the Governor what culprit, he should pardon. Yesterday afternoon, however Judge INGRAHAM, before whom CRUMMINS was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by whom his sentence was pronounced, wrote to the Governor a strong indorsement of the jury's recommendation, accompanied with an earnest appeal for a respite. This letter was conveyed to Albany on the 4½ o'clock P. M. train, by Mr. ASHMEAD, who had previously made arrangements with the Sheriff to await a telegraphic dispatch from him before the execution took place to day. In every direction public sympathy is in favor of a respite, the facts of the case, as the jury themselves considered, not warranting the execution of the death penalty.

On the 10th of October last an excursion of a target company, to which CRUMMINS belonged, took place. He joined in it, and returned home quite sober, as was his wont. His trade was that of a type-caster, but he had recently opened a grocery and liquor store in Pell-street. Until about three months previous to the day of the fatal occurrence for which his life is to be forfeited, he had been uniformly on good terms with MCHENRY, but about that time a quarrel originated between them, respecting some money which MCHENRY owed CRUMMINS for groceries and other articles purchased at his store. MCHENRY, whose quarrelsome character was established in the neighborhood, lost no subsequent opportunity of insulting CRUMMINS, or of applying the most opprobrious epithets to his wife. On the day of the target excursion alluded to, MCHENRY, accompanied by several friends, went to CRUMMINS' store and called for drinks, which were furnished them by the bar-keeper. After discussing their beverage, they requested it to be renewed, and the bar-keeper was in the act of obeying them when CRUMMINS entered. Seeing MCHENRY, he ordered the preparation of the drinks to be stopped, and told him to leave the store. MCHENRY at first refused; violent words ensued, during which MCHENRY applied to the wife of CRUMMINS the worst name that a woman can be called. He retreated towards the door, while the foul word was on his lips, and as he was departing, CRUMMINS, maddened by the gross insult to his wife, caught a weight from the counter and threw it at him. It missed its aim, but MCHENRY, who had now gained the street, commenced to throw stones at the window, and broke several panes of glass—one stone nearly striking CRUMMINS' infant child on the head. CRUMMINS rushed into a back room and came out, carrying the musket, with a bayonet affixed to it, which he had borne on the target excursion. He ran into the street in pursuit of MCHENRY. The latter, in his flight, tripped and fell. CRUMMINS, on reaching the spot where his prostrate enemy lay, stabbed him four times with the bayonet, returned to his house, laid the weapon aside, and was presently arrested by an officer. MCHENRY was taken to the City Hospital, where he died two days afterwards. CRUMMINS was indicted by the Grand Jury on the 7th of November, and tried and convicted, before Judge INGRAHAM, in February last. But the jury, after long deliberation, feeling that there were ameliorating circumstances in the case, while finding him guilty of murder, recommended him to mercy. The verdict which would have represented their impression of his guilt would have been manslaughter in the first degree, the punishment of which is imprisonment for life.

Much sympathy has been expressed for CRUMMINS, who is only twenty-four years old, has always borne a good character, and has a deeply-attached and interesting wife, and an infant child. The officers of the City prison feel the duty assigned them to-day, in the event of the Governor's final refusal to interfere, to be thoroughly repugnant to their feelings. The jury who convicted the unfortunate man have united in an address to the Governor, praying for his interposition to prevent the extreme penalty of the law from being put in execution, but without effect.

For several days past CRUMMINS has been attended in his cell by his wife and child. Sisters of Mercy have visited him daily, and Rev. Father DURANDE has been his almost constant religious adviser. He feels his situation intensely, but without any show of bravado, common among criminals in his position, appears resigned to his fate.

A Woman Hung in Minnesota.

The St. Paul, (Minn.,) *Pioneer*, March 24, reports the execution of Mrs. BILANSKY at that place, for the murder of her husband by poisoning. The crime was committed March 12, 1859. The murderess made the following remarks on the scaffold:

"I die without having had any mercy shown me or justice. I die for the good of my soul and not for murder. May you all profit by my death. Your Courts of justice are not Courts of justice—but I will yet get justice in Heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Her demeanor was not defiant nor stoical, neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

The most disgusting feature connected with the affair, says the *Pioneer*, was the eagerness and persistency with which females sought to obtain eligible places to view the dying agonies of one of their own sex.

NEW-JERSEY.

Execution of Acker at Morristown.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER OF ISAAC H. GORDON —THE DEMEANOR OF THE CULPRIT AND HIS REMARKS ON THE SCAFFOLD.

GEORGE ACKER was executed at Morristown, N. J., yesterday, for the murder of an old man named ISAAC H. GORDON on the 18th of October last. The circumstances of the case were briefly as follows: ACKER and GORDON, who had been friends and fellow-workmen, met at a tavern in Montville on the day of the murder, and after indulging freely in drink, had a slight quarrel. During the interview at the tavern GORDON displayed a sum of money amounting to about $30, and it is supposed the ACKER, and not the quarrel, furnished the inducement to the commission of the crime. ACKER parted from GORDON at the hotel, and concealing himself by the roadside leading to the residence of GORDON, waited for his approach. After the latter had passed, ACKER came up behind him and struck him on the back of the head with a stone, knocking him senseless. He then dragged him into the field, cut his throut, and rifled his pockets. After going home to bed, being unable to sleep, the guilty man arose, returned to the scene of the murder, and buried the body in the sand, where it was found five days after. ACKER was arrested on suspicion, and his trial took place at Morristown last February, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. On being sentenced, he said, in answer to the usual question, that he was "innocent of the crime." Subsequently, however, he made a full confession of the murder, which, together with the report of the trial, has been published for the benefit of his family. In his confession, he attributes his ruin to indulgence in ardent spirits, and warns his associates against that fatal vice. Since his imprisonment he has manifested an apparent indifference and insensibility to his fate. Latterly he has charged visitors 25 cents a head for seeing him, devoting the proceeds to his wife, who has been constant in her attentions to him during his confinement.

The execution took place in the yard of the Morris County jail, and was witnessed by about 300 spectators. Two military companies—the Morris Greys and the Ringgold Artillery—preserved order at the jail. The prisoner was brought out of his cell at a little after 9 o'clock, and immediately took his stand beneath the gallows. He appeared greatly agitated, and when an opportunity was given him to address the spectators, was able to say but a very few words. He exhorted all young men to beware of intemperance and evil associates, and prayed the Lord to have mercy on soul. He was attended by Rev. Mr. VAN CLEVE, who has been his spiritual adviser since his imprisonment.

At 11½ o'clock the cap was pulled over his face, the drop fell, and the unfortunate victim of rum died without a struggle. The body remained suspended thirty-five minutes, when it was cut down, and delivered to the friends of the family. There was a good deal of excitement in Morristown during the forenoon, and crowds of spectators surrounded the jail, anxious to get a glimpse of the execution. There was no attempt at disturbance, however, and everything passed off in a manner that reflects credit upon those whose disagreeable duty it was to make the arrangements for the execution.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Thursday, March 29.

At 11½ o'clock this morning, GEORGE ACKER was executed in the jail-yard in this town, for the murder of ISAAC H. GORDON on the 18th of October last. The execution took place in the presence of the county officers, a military company and about 300 spectators. The culprit died very easily, the physicians pronouncing him dead at the expiration of eight minutes. There was but little excitement. He has made a confession which will be printed.

[Advertisement.]
SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now